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Prices and particulars of the above, and of every description of Mining En-
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STAMPER in existence.
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THE BEST AND ONLY PRACTICAL DRILL

IT DOES NOT GET OUT OF ORDER.

PROGRESSES through Aberdeen granite at the incredible rate
100' per minute.

SAVES £5 a day as compared with hand labour, independent of the
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having a high fall, do a large quantity of work, require little power, and al-
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And other ores containing Arsenic, Sulphur, and other volatile matters.

This calciner has now been in full operation for upwards of two years, and its
efficiency may be judged by the following testimonials:—

To Messrs. Oxland and Hocking.—We have pleasure in stating that your
calciner has been in full work in these mines for upwards of two years, and
continues to give every satisfaction. We believe it to be superior to any other
kind of calciner yet erected for burning tin ores, the ore being better burnt,
and effecting a great saving of fuel.
(Signed) W. W. MARTYN, Manager.
W. TREVENA, } Agents.
W. H. PASCOE, }

The Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company,

During the past twelve months Messrs. Oxland and Hocking's patent revolving
calciner has been in full operation at the arsenic works of these mines, and the
result has exceeded our utmost expectations. The process is easy, regular, and
economical, effecting a clear saving of at least 50 per cent. on the usual mode of
reduction by means of ordinary furnaces.
(Signed) JAMES RICHARDS, Superintendent.

Wheal Jane Mine, 2nd December, 1870.

Messrs. Oxland and Hocking's patent calciner is in full work, and is a com-
plete success.
(Signed) WILLIAM GILES, Manager.
WILLIAM GILES, Jun., Agent.

Pendarves United Mines, Camborne, 14th February, 1871.
I have great pleasure in saying that your patent calciner continues to give
entire satisfaction, and is capable of doing any amount of work if properly
served. In the absence of the clerk, whose book will show the exact quantity of
coal, I can only say we are consuming considerably less than half what we did
with the ovens.
(Signed) REGINALD T. GRYLLES, Purser and Manager.

Terms for erection, and every information, may be obtained on application
to the Patentees—DR. OXLAND, Compn Gifford, Plymouth; or to Mr. JOHN
HOCKING, Jun., Trewirgio-terrace, Redruth.

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CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.—Vendors of British and
Foreign Mines introduced to Promoters of Companies, and a Registry of
Mineral Properties kept for the guidance of Investors. Two or three promoters
can be advantageously introduced (£250 each) in the formation of a company
to work a valuable Tin Mine in Cornwall.
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BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, TECHNICAL TRANS-
LATIONS, DRAWINGS, &c.

MICHAEL HENRY
Mem. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Engineers, Compiler of the "Inventors' Almanac,"
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Inventors advised in relation to Patents and Inventions and Industrial Mat-
ters. Printed information sent free by post. Specifications drawn and revised,
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THE IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW:
ROYAL EXCHANGE, MIDDLESBOROUGH.

The IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated amongst the
Iron Producers, Manufacturers, and Consumers, Coalowners, &c., in all the iron
and coal districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for advertising
every description of Iron Manufactures, Machinery, New Inventions, and all
matters relating to the Iron, Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trades
in general.
Offices of the Review:—Middlesborough-on-Tees (Royal Exchange); London
11 and 12, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street; and Newcastle-on-Tyne (60, Grey-street.

ISSUE OF 3000 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES OF £100 EACH, BEARING INTEREST AT 15 PER CENT. PER
ANNUM, PAYABLE TO BEARER, SECURED ON THE WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

Mineral Hill Silver Mines Company

(LIMITED).

Price of issue—Par, or £100 per debenture, redeemable by quarterly drawings at £125 per debenture, viz.:—25 per cent. bonus.

First drawing to commence 1st January, 1872; subsequent drawings every three months.

As each debenture is redeemed two shares of £10 each, fully paid-up, will be allotted to the holder free of all payment, as further
bonus. These shares form part of the 30,000 shares constituting the share capital of the company, which will be entitled
to receive dividends thereupon, limited up to 15 per cent. per annum, as hereafter described, until all the debentures
are paid off, when the whole of the profits will be then divided amongst the shareholders.

TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

E. BRYDGES WILLYAMS, Esq., M.P.

PETER MEYRICK HOARE, Esq., M.P.

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT HENTY, Esq.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Esq.

JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

JOHN TAYLOR, Jun., Esq.

Sir CHARLES T. VAN STRAUBENZEE,

K.C.B.

Colonel NAPIER STURT, M.P.

CHARLES FREDERICK CLEMENTS, Esq.

MANAGERS—Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, 6, Queen-street-place, E.C., London.

BANKERS—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, AND CO., 67, Lombard-street, E.C., London.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. BISHOP, BOMPAS, AND BISHOP, 4, Great Winchester-street-buildings, E.C., London.

AUDITORS—Messrs. ROBERT FLETCHER AND CO., 2, Moorgate-street, E.C., London.

SECRETARY—CHARLES HURLBATT, Esq.

OFFICES,—11, QUEEN STREET PLACE, E.C., LONDON.

The directors of the Mineral Hill Silver Mines Company (Limited) are pre-
pared to receive applications for 3000 first mortgage debentures of £100 each,
payable to bearer, to be secured by a first mortgage on the 41 rich and valuable
mines, ledges, sites, or claims owned by them at Mineral Hill, State of Nevada,
United States, and on the whole plant and effects of the company.

The price of issue of the debentures now offered for subscription is par—£100
for each debenture, payable as follows:—

£100	allotment.
15	" 1st August, 1871.
25	" 1st September, 1871.
25	" 1st October, 1871.

The debentures will carry interest at 15 per cent. per annum, commencing
from 1st July, 1871. The first payment will be for six months, payable on 1st
January next, after which the interest will be payable quarterly, on 1st Janu-
ary, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, in each year, at the banking house of
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., by interest warrants attached thereto.

Until the debentures are fully paid up, interest at 15 per cent. per annum will
be paid on each instalment, from the date of the payment of the same, or if the
debentures are fully paid upon allotment, interest on the full £100 will accrue
from 1st July, 1871.

The debentures will be redeemed at £125 for each debenture by quarterly
drawings. The first drawing will take place on 1st January, 1872, and subse-
quent drawings on 1st April, 1st July, 1st October, and 1st January in each year
until the whole have been paid off; the amount applicable to each drawing will
be governed, after payment in the first instance of interest on the debentures
now offered for subscription, by the amount of profit in hand on the first day of
the month of each quarter.

Of that amount (after providing for such reserves as the directors may think
necessary) one-half will be applied in redemption of a proportion of the debentures,
and the other half be divided up to 15 per cent. per annum, half-yearly,
among the shareholders; any balance left after paying such interest to be added to
the amount applicable for redeeming the debentures.

It is expected that by this arrangement the whole of the debentures will be
drawn and paid off within three years.

In addition to the premium of £25 cash paid on each debenture of £100, when
redeemed, the holder will be entitled to receive, by way of further bonus, two
shares in the company of £10 each, fully paid up, which will be issued to him at
the time the debenture is paid off, free of all payment.

These shares form part of the 30,000 shares of £10 each constituting the share
capital of the company, the whole of which, with the exception of 5000 shares,
which have been specially reserved for the holders of debentures as above,
have been appropriated. The shares will be entitled to receive dividends as above
mentioned, out of profits up to 15 per cent. per annum until the debentures are
wholly redeemed, and when this is effected, then the whole of the profits will
belong to and be divided amongst the shareholders.

Subscribers for the debentures now offered will, therefore, obtain:—
1.—Fifteen per cent. per annum interest on the amount paid by them during
the currency of the debentures, to be secured by a first mortgage.

2.—A premium of £25 on each debenture on the same being redeemed.

3.—A further bonus (on the debentures being paid off) of two shares of £10
each, fully paid, entitled to dividend, as above.

4.—On this basis, therefore, the capital of the investor will be repaid to him.
It is expected, within three years, with a bonus, in cash and shares, equal to-
gether to £45 for each £100 invested, in addition to the interest received in the
interval, and reckoning the shares only at par.

To secure to the debenture holders a first mortgage upon the properties of
the company, a deed of mortgage will be duly executed to the undermentioned,
who have consented to act for and on behalf of the debenture holders as

TRUSTEES.

E. BRYDGES WILLYAMS, Esq., M.P.

PETER MEYRICK HOARE, Esq., M.P.

Scrip certificates will be issued on allotment exchangeable for the debentures
when fully paid up.

The allotment of the debentures will take place in the following order:—
First.—To persons who desire to pay up in full on allotment for investment.

Second.—The applications of persons who desire to pay up by instalments will
be next considered.

Should the whole amount of the debentures be applied for by persons desiring
to pay up in full on allotment, no issue will be made to applicants wishing to
pay up by instalments.

If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full forthwith with-
out deduction.

Copies of the reports on the properties of the company, with plans, &c., of the
workings, agreements for the purchase of the mines, &c., and also the Articles
of Association, can be seen at the offices of the solicitors, at Messrs. John Taylor
and Sons, and at the offices of the company.

Applications must be made in the annexed form, and be accompanied by a re-
mittance of £10 for each debenture applied for, which can be forwarded either to
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., bankers, 67, Lombard-street, E.C.,
London, or to the secretary, Charles Hurlbatt, Esq., at the company's offices.
Practises may be obtained of the secretary of the company, at the offices,
11, Queen-street-place, E.C.; of Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, 6, Queen-
street-place, E.C.; and of all London stock brokers.

Offices, 11, Queen-street-place, E.C., London, June 21, 1871.

This company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring, working, and
developing one of the most extraordinary groups of silver mines ever introduced
by a joint-stock company into this country.

The property consists of 41 mines, claims, ledges, or sites, situated at Mineral
Hill, in the State of Nevada, U.S., which are all contiguous and capable of being
worked connectedly, and are known by the following titles, viz.:—

Live Yankee Ledge.	General Grant Ledge.	Ward and Northey
Great Republic "	New York "	Tunnel Site.
Grey Eagle "	Rim Rock "	Sheehy and McDonald
Big Bl. Queen "	Big Bl. "	Tunnel Site.
Giant "	Washington "	Boston Ledge.
Troy "	Warrington "	Silver Top "
Pokonip "	Midias "	North Star "
Cave "	Humming Bird "	Magay "
Reindeer "	Hard Rock "	Honest Miner "
Champion "	Star of the West "	Sun Set "
Give Out "	Mary Anne "	South Shaft Site.
Blue Bird "	Black Rock "	N. Shaft "
Irish "	Silver King "	Vallejo Ledge.
American "	Red n "	Bullion "
	Look Out "	

ISSUE OF 3000 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES OF £100 EACH, BEARING INTEREST AT 15 PER CENT. PER
ANNUM, PAYABLE TO BEARER, SECURED ON THE WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

MINERAL HILL SILVER MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the LISTS OF APPLICATION for the above will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 26th, for
LONDON, and on TUESDAY, the 27th, for COUNTRY APPLICATIONS.
11, Queen-street-place, E.C., London, June 22, 1871.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES HURLBATT, Secretary.

BLAST FURNACE.—By the invention of Mr. A. BARCLAY, Kilmar-
nock, at or about the base of the conical heap, or at the level of the surface of
the charge, several openings are made through the walls of the furnace, through
which air is admitted or induced, or the air may be admitted down to the level
of the charge from the top of the furnace through pipes. The air may be forced
or drawn in, and on meeting the gases escaping from the charge it immediately
ignites them, producing a neutral flame, the heat of which is imparted to but
does not effect actual combustion of the materials. As fresh materials are
added they fall over the portion previously heated. In the case of close topped
furnaces, in addition to the ordinary arrangements one or more passages are
led from the interior of the upper part of the furnace to the space surrounding
the upper part of the charging cone, so that a portion of the heated gases
passing therethrough elevate the temperature of the materials situated around
or outside the charging cone. The charging cone has passages formed in it, or
is provided with a coil for admitting water to keep it at a sufficiently low
temperature. The coil is connected with two swivel-jointed pipes to the over-
head lever and to other pipes running alongside such lever, in order that a cir-

Working have been commenced up to this date on only fifteen different points
on the property, with uniform success, and ore has been exposed almost con-
tinuously for 1000 ft. in length. The most important workings are at the mines
called Great Republic, Mary Anne, Live Yankee, Rim Rock, Giant, Vallejo, Silver
Queen, and Pokonip.

From the recent period since which the mines have been discovered, and the
limited time during which they have been in operation, the property having been
virgin ground until so recently as the month of June, 1869, when ore was first dis-
covered, the results have been of an extraordinary character.

Hitherto the ore extracted from these mines—owing to the fact of the late
owners of the mines not having any mill of their own—has to be reduced at that
owned by an independent company, called the Mineral Hill Milling Company,
which possesses a mill of fifteen stamps. The mill, during 19 days, to the end of
January, reduced 650 tons of ore obtained from the above mines, which yielded
silver worth £24,000 sterling.

From the end of January to the 8th April last—from which date this company
is entitled to the mines, and the ore raised since that date—the same mill, which
was only able to be employed 35 days (owing to the machinery being under re-
pair), treated 814 tons of ore, which yielded silver to the value of upwards of
£20,000 sterling.

In addition to this, on the 27th of April last the piles of ore awaiting treat-
ment by the mill were of the value of at least £41,000, which becomes the property
of the company under the agreement of purchase.

Further, the amount of ore actually "opened to view," and waiting only for
extraction, is valued at upwards of £20,000.

The mill of 15 stamps hitherto used for the treatment of the ore extracted from
the mines has been purchased by this company, in addition to which arrange-
ments will be made immediately for the erection of new mills of 40 stamps, fitted
with machinery of the most improved character, which it is believed will be
completed and in working order before the end of the present year.

The company will, therefore, possess within a short period mills of 55 stamps,
capable of treating at least 70 tons of ore per day.

The total cost of mining, hauling, and milling the ore under the old manage-
ment has amounted to about £8 per ton of ore, but this cost will be reduced as
the scale of working is increased.

Up to the present time the ore treated has been worth, on an average, nearly
£40 per ton, but taking the future average yield at only £20 per ton, the result in
prospects is eminently satisfactory, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Mills of 55 stamps will treat per day 70 tons, at £20 £1400
Less £8 per ton expenses 560

Profit per day £840

Assuming only 250 working days in the year, the net profit would be on this
basis £210,000 per annum, and, as will be seen by the report, there is every pro-
bability that the quantity of ore will be found to afford an ample supply for
several years to come.

Great as this result may seem, the directors feel great confidence in submitting
it as a reliable estimate, and justified by the extraordinary richness of the mines.

A very important fact in connection with this company is the report by the
well-known firm of Mining Engineers, Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, of 6, Queen-
street-place, London, who were instructed to examine the property and advise
upon its prospects; and accordingly Mr. John Taylor, Jun., proceeded in person
to the mines, and the result of his labours is embodied in the report, which it
will be seen is of a highly satisfactory character.

With a view to the efficient management of the property, arrangements have
been made by which the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons become the man-
agers of the company, and Mr. John Taylor and Mr. John Taylor, Jun., have
consented to join the board of directors.

By these arrangements every guarantee that great experience can give is as-
sured to the company.

The terms of purchase of the mines (as and from 8th April last), and all the
plant, &c., are £48,000, payable as to £24,000 in cash (being about the equiva-
lent of the ore already raised and waiting treatment at the mill, and that
"opened to view"), and £24,000 payable in fully paid-up shares of the com-
pany. The vendors have agreed to pay all expenses incidental to the establish-
ment of the company.

Out of the £24,000 to be raised by the debentures, £24,000 will be applied in
the cash payment for the mines, and £15,000 for the existing mill, and the bal-
ance will provide the necessary funds for the erection of the proposed new 40-
stamp mill, and for working capital.

Of the share capital, 24,000 shares will be applied as the share payment for
the mines, and the balance, 6000 shares, will be appropriated as bonus to the
holders of debentures, on the same being paid off.

In offering the debentures of the company to the public the directors feel they
can, with every confidence, recommend them as an investment yielding un-
usually profitable returns, while based upon the security of a very valuable prop-
erty.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES HURLBATT, Secretary.

London, 11, Queen-street-place, E.C., June 21, 1871.

ISSUE OF 3000 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES OF £100 each, bearing
Interest at 15 per cent. per annum, redeemable at £125 per debenture of the
MINERAL HILL SILVER MINES COMPANY (LIMITED). Price of issue—
Par, or £100 per debenture.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To be retained by the bankers.

To the Directors of the Mineral Hill Silver Mines Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your credit at your bankers, Messrs. Glyn,
Mills, Currie, and Co. the sum of £..... being £10 per debenture on my applica-
tion for First Mortgage Debentures of £100 each of the Mineral Hill Silver
Mines Company (Limited), issued by you at par, I request you to allot to me
that or any less number of the said debentures, and I hereby agree to accept the
same, and to pay the balance in respect of such debentures in terms of the pro-
spectus, dated the 21st day of June, 1871.

Name in full
Address
Profession (if any)
Signature

Date..... 1871.

Addition to be signed by applicant desiring to pay up all the instalments
on allotment.

I desire to pay up my subscription in full on allotment, thereby entitling me
to interest at 15 per cent. per annum on the full £100 per debenture, and a
priority in the allotment. Signature.....

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS,

The Tolima Mining Company

(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £100,000, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

14,000 capital shares, called A shares, with an accumulative preferential dividend of 10 per cent. per annum upon the amount paid up. 6000 proprietary shares, called B shares, taking no dividend until after the payment of the preferential dividend on the A shares, and then taking dividends up to 10 per cent. per annum whenever the clear profits allow of it. The surplus of clear profits to be divided annually between the A and B shares, in proportion to the amounts paid or credited as paid respectively.

Of the 14,000 A shares, not more than £3 10s. per share will be called up until an annual dividend of 20 per cent. has been distributed on the whole of the paid-up capital of the company.

£1 per share is payable on application, £1 10s. on allotment, and three months' notice will be given of any future call.

According to the statement of the proprietors the produce of the Frias Mine having reached an average net profit of £576 per month, which is more than sufficient for the payment of the preferential dividend of 10 per cent. on the A shares, the subscribers will at once obtain a good paying investment, with the prospects of those large returns which the undertaking ultimately offers.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS FROM THE WORKING OF THE TWO MINES OF THE COMPANY, VIZ.—THE FRIAS SILVER MINE AND THE ORGANOS GOLD MINE.

AT THE FRIAS SILVER MINE.
The increase by machinery of the present product and treatment of ore sufficient to realise a profit per annum of £21,400 0 0
That this estimate is a most reasonable one is shown by the following extract from Mr. E. Williamson's Report (page 17), who writes—
"I can say with much truth that the Frias Mines are very good, and that with a capital of £10,000 machinery might be put up, the mines opened out, and a profit of \$15,000 or \$20,000 made monthly," equal to from £2500 to £3333 sterling, or an average of £25,000 per annum.
AT THE ORGANOS GOLD MINE.
The crushing of 40 tons of quartz per day, yielding, at an average of 1 oz. per ton, a return of 40 oz. per day, or 1040 ozs. per month, calculated produce—estimated expenses being deducted—a profit per annum of £3,120 0 0
Mr. E. Williamson, whose position as a mining engineer is fully certified by Professor Forbes, I washed a sample of gossan obtained from some small strings in the Veta Principal, and obtained a result equal to 80 per cent. of gold per ton of ore. This, of course, was an exceptional bit, but I think the bulk of the quartz will yield rather over 1 oz. of gold per ton.
Making a total of £24,520 0 0
The £24,520 per annum thus shown as obtainable is sufficient for the payment of 50 per cent. on the total capital of the company.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD BRIDGMAN BARROW, Esq., Sydnope Hall, Matlock, Derbyshire, J.P.
Major DICKSON, M.P., Waldegrave Park, Kent; Carlton Club.
JAMES CORBET IRVING, Esq., Cophall Court, London, E.C.
HERBERT TRITTON SANKEY, Esq., Canterbury, Kent.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. CROSSLEY AND BURN, 25, Birchin-lane.

AUDITOR—Messrs. DELOITTE, DEVER, HOLLEBONE, AND GRIFFITHS.

BANKERS—Messrs. WILLIS, PERCIVAL, AND CO., Lombard-street.

THE LONDON BANK OF MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA (Limited).

OFFICES,—1, COPTHALL CHAMBERS, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.

SECRETARY—Mr. WM. W. HOLMES (pro tem).

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working two mineral estates situated in the Republic of the United States of Colombia, South America, comprising the Frias Silver Mine, and the Organos Gold Mine. The mineral wealth of the United States of Colombia, though at present but partially developed, is well known, its production of gold alone being estimated at the sum of £1,000,000 sterling annually.

These properties are situated at a short distance from Honda, the principal port of the River Magdalena, with which steam communication takes place monthly from Southampton. They comprise a total area of about 3100 English acres, well timbered, and abundantly watered, and are not subject to rent or royalty of any kind, and have the further advantage of being situated in a district specially exempted by the Congress of the United States of Colombia from State taxation and military service for 15 years.

The cost of labour is most reasonable, the rates for skilled native miners ranging from 2s. to 3s. per day. The situation of the property is stated to be particularly healthy.

THE SILVER MINE OF FRIAS.

The Silver Mine of Frias, situated 31 miles only from the Port of Honda, on the Magdalena, is already in productive working, and, notwithstanding the smallness of capital, has, during the years 1868 and 1869 yielded an average net profit of £711 monthly, which further improved in 1870, the last three reports showing respectively £480, £816, and £634 per month, as shown by the statement of the proprietors.

The following amount of ore has been received in enrichment from the mine between the 24 July, 1868, to the present year, viz.:

By the London Bank of Mexico and South America (Limited)...	379 tons, which realised....	£24,084
By Messrs. Fruhling and Goehen (from their Correspondent, Mr. Percy Brandon).....	135 tons, " "	10,000

The present machinery consists of three powerful water-wheels, water having been brought from the river through well-constructed water-courses, one 12-inch stamping mill, Hunt's jigging machine, mine tables, picking sheds, and other necessary tools and plant, with 100 miners' houses, managers' residence, and other good buildings; together with store and mill houses, carpenters' and smiths' shops, with tramways conveniently laid throughout the works for discharging the ores at their different destinations.

The vendors state that they have expended a sum of £29,096 in the erection of houses for the workpeople, machinery, opening of Spanish adits and works,

making roads, purchase of lands, value of stores on hand, and general improvements on the property, &c.

THE ORGANOS GOLD MINE.

It is situated 9 miles from the town of Alpe, which is within 6 miles of the River Magdalena, and consists of numerous veins of quartz, bearing gold, some of which are traceable for miles, whilst abundant water-power, at an adequate elevation for mining purposes exists on the spot.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The transfer of the entire property, including the plant, buildings, rights of way and improvements, will be made to the company for the sum of £70,000, namely, £30,000 in B shares fully paid up, £40,000 in cash, in order to enable the vendor to pay off incumbrances; and a further sum of £20,000 as soon as a dividend of 20 per cent. has been distributed for one year, or two consecutive half-years, on the paid-up capital of the company, but bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

It is estimated that the sum of £30,000, being the balance of the capital of £100,000, will suffice to place machinery on the estates, and provide working capital adequate to the results mentioned at the commencement of this prospectus.

At the offices and from the bankers of the company can be obtained reports made by Mr. E. Williamson, F.G.S., a mining engineer of great practical experience in gold and silver mining, who was sent out from this country especially to report on this property, by a first-class city firm then making advances to the owners, and whose knowledge and trustworthiness is fully endorsed by Prof. David Forbes, F.G.S., which will at once establish the value of these properties. The following agreement for the purchase of the property has been entered into, and can be inspected at the offices of the company, viz.:

A memorandum of agreement, dated 1st of June, 1871, made between William de Lisle Powles, and William Shakespeare Welton, of the one part, and Richard Bridgman Barrow, and James Corbet Irving, of the other part. The report of the engineer and other original documents, and also the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be inspected at the offices of the company.

The deposits will be returned in full in the event of two-thirds of the capital now offered to the public not being subscribed, or the vendors' title not being accepted by the company.

Application for shares to be made, with the remittance of £1 per share to Messrs. WILLIS, PERCIVAL, AND CO., Lombard-street, or to the London Bank of Mexico and South America (Limited), from whom forms of application and prospectuses can be obtained.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Wednesday next, when the directors' report, of which the subjoined is an abstract, will be presented:

In the last report the progress made in sinking the new shafts was stated to have been—A shaft was sunk 25 fathoms 0 foot 8 inches, making its total depth 85 fms. 1 ft. 11 in.; B shaft was sunk 24 fms. 0 ft. 7 in., making its total depth 83 fms. 4 ft. 5 in. During the succeeding six months, ending on April 30, the A shaft was sunk 25 fms. 1 ft. 10 in., making its total depth 110 fms. 3 ft. 9 in.; B shaft was sunk 25 fms. 1 ft. 10 in., making its total depth 108 fms. 1 ft. 2 in. These figures show a considerable improvement in the rate of sinking during the current year, though the rock was of a harder nature than during the preceding year, and hauling the debris and water became, from the increased depth, more tedious. The rock passed through has not greatly varied in character during the year, though during the latter months of 1870, and the early months of 1871, it became more hard, tough, and difficult to penetrate. This solid condition of the rock has made sinking the shafts unnecessary, but the brattices have been carried down as the work of sinking has proceeded. A third ventilating level, connecting the shafts, has been driven during the year. These levels are situated as follows:—The first is about 11 fms. from surface; the second about 27 fathoms below the first, or about 38 fms. from surface; the third about 40 fms. below the second, or about 78 fms. from surface.

Good progress has been made with the surface works connected with the new shafts during the year. The several tunnels, earthworks, and launders for conveying the water to the new wheels, for pumping and hauling from the new shafts, and for returning it back to the stamping-mills, as also the tunnel embankment and other works for the pumping-roads, have been completed. These works extend over a distance of nearly 5½ miles, over ground very unfavourable for such work, and are constructed in a solid, durable way. The wheel-pit, an extensive piece of masonry, has been finished, the pumping-wheel re-constructed, and the rods, frames, and bob, for connection with the permanent pumps, completed. The pumps having at the same time been fixed in shaft A, the wheel was set in motion on April 5, since which the new water system has been in successful operation. The pumps in shaft B are expected to be fixed early in May, after which date the labour of hauling the water in kibbles will cease. This has been very considerable, and has hitherto been the only means of keeping the shafts dry; but henceforth the whole power of the hauling-wheel will be available for raising the debris alone. Estimating the cost for April at the amount of the two preceding months—1800l.; the total expenditure incurred in sinking the two shafts, and in the necessary surface works during the year ending April 30, was 15,461 l. 18s. 2d.; making the total expenditure on this account since the work was taken in hand, 55,526 l. 9s. 3d., of which 16,094 l. 11s. 3d. has been for surface works, and 19,312 l. 16s. for sinking the shafts and hauling the debris and water.

The monthly produce of gold at Morro Velho was, from April 9, 1870, to April 8, 1871, both days inclusive, was 18,922 2 ozs. 13 dwt. 13 gr. 17,170-940 ozs. troy, being a mean daily average produce of 328-8 ozs., or 37-559 ozs. troy. The mean daily average for the year ending April 8, 1870, was 330-9 ozs., or 38-146 ozs. troy. The mean daily average for the year ending March 23, 1869, was 310-1 ozs., or 35-749 ozs. troy. The average daily produce of gold has not, therefore, greatly varied during the three years the operations have been confined to the Gamba Mine and the shallow levels of the Babu and Cachoeira Mines, though the quantity of the mineral acted on, as will be seen by the tabular statement, has been considerably less in 1870 than in the two preceding years.

The amount of expenditure over receipt on the Morro Velho estate during the year amounts to 5024 l. 3s. 2d. The total average yield of Morro Velho mineral was 2-370 ozs., or 5 dwts. 11-2 grs. per ton, of which 2-162 ozs., or 4 dwts. 23-7 grs., was from the stamps. In 1869 the total average yield was 2-334 ozs., or 5 dwts. 9-1 grs. per ton. The total average yield at the Morro Velho stamps and arrastres of the mineral was 2-445 ozs., or 5 dwts. 6-3 grs. In 1869 it was 2-454 ozs., or 5 dwts. 14-7 grs. This diminished yield of 0-118 ozs., or 2-3 grs. per ton in 1870 will be found on further examination to have been caused by the very low yield from the first half of the year, before the western slopes in the Gamba Mine had been brought into working order. It cannot be determined whether the efforts that have been made to reduce the gold contents of the waste sand have been successful or not. These efforts are being continued with perseverance. The daily average number of hands employed in the mine department during 1870 was 633.

In reference to the prospects of 1871, as regards the general working of the

mines now being wrought, the superintendent writes:—"Although the quantity of ore drawn from the mines during the past year, and the discontinuance of that previously accessible in the lower and easterly part of the Babu, has considerably reduced our produce resources, still our mining operations will be more compact and certain, and I hope our cost less. It is probable we may get a little help from the Gamba Mine, and that our working account for the ensuing year will show less loss than we have sustained in 1870. Plans for the future working are certainly quite different from the present time as they were at the beginning of last year, and if there does not arise some great disappointment in the quality of the mineral now accessible and under control, there is reason to expect, with diligence and economy, that gold may be extracted sufficient to pay the working cost of the establishment in 1871."

On the Fernham Pass estate the operations since April 1 have been confined to driving the deep adit to intersect the lode, and laying the tramway therein. The progress made in this work during the year 1870 was 56 fms. Since December the adit has been further driven, and on March 12 found the lode, which makes its entire length 131 fms., within a few fathoms of the spot at which the lode is expected to be reached.

To enable the directors to keep within the limits of the company's regulations they will ask the proprietors at the meeting for leave to borrow temporarily, in case it should be required, a sum not exceeding 6000l. in excess of their present powers.

The financial position of the company is:—In England: Cash at Messrs. Barclay and Co., 14501 l. 0s. 3d.; due from reserved fund account to new shaft account, 8889 l. 16s. 9d.; gold in transit from Morro Velho due July 18, 8500 l. 13s. 7d. 17s. To Pay: Loan from bankers and drafts running, 25,000 l.—In Brazil: Cash at Morro Velho on March 1, 2519 l. 12s. 11d.; ditto at Rio at interest with London and Brazilian Bank, 4632 l. 7s. 6d. = 7145 l. 0s. 5d. To Pay: Personal accounts, 317 l. 8s. 5d. The expenditure for March and April is provided for by the proceeds of drafts negotiated since March 1. The stores (materials and provisions) in stock on Feb. 28 last are of the value of 27,501 l., which at the current rate of exchange of 160 l. per milrel, amounts to 28,821 l. 17s. 1d. The reserved fund securities at present amount to 31,405 l. The reserved fund on May 31, 1870, was 37,567 l. 18s. 11d.; one year's interest thereon, 971 l. 12s. 10d. = 38,538 l. 11s. 9d.; from which must be deducted transferred to new shaft account, 16,145 l. 10s. 6d.; loss on sale of Consols, &c., 102 l. 0s. 7d.; ditto Newcastle property, 886 l. 0s. 9d. = 17,182 l. 11s. 9d.; making 21,405 l., as above.

TAQUARIL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held at the London Tavern Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, when the directors' report and statement of accounts will be submitted.

The directors much regret that the satisfactory results which they were led to expect have not up to the present time been obtained. They draw attention to the fact that it was not upon Capt. Thomas Treloar's report that the company was formed, but upon the reports of Capt. Joel Hitehens, Mr. William Langton, Capt. H. Pengelly, W. Williams, T. Martin, R. S. Bryant, and the late Mr. Walter Furst, which reports are reprinted for the perusal of the shareholders. All the reports speak of the mine in the highest possible manner, and Capt. Pengelly, after conducting the operations for over twelve months, fully confirmed his original report. Capt. Treloar's report, dated Sept. 5, 1870, was written after about 6 tons of ore had been treated, which yielded the large amount of 267-16 ozs. of gold to the ton, and it was upon that result being obtained that he wrote:—"Since then the bottom of the mine has been cleared out and examined, and ocular and tangible proof of its riches obtained as gratifying as it is marvellous, and the company have now a solid ground for expecting a brilliant future." Capt. Treloar's report doubtless now appears to have been very highly overrated, but the directors feel certain that at the time it was written he fully expected large returns of gold would be obtained. The directors cannot but think, after reading the reports referred to, and carefully weighing the opinions since expressed by those in the vicinity of the property, that, with patience, satisfactory results may yet be obtained. The gold return has amounted to 7789 ozs., realising the sum of 3350 l. 17s. 8d.

The manager (Capt. T. S. Treloar), in his report for the year ending March 31, concedes the keenest disappointment. Led to believe, from the testimony of so many witnesses, that the mine was immensely rich, and finding the same so fully confirmed when the bottom of the old workings was reached, he, as well as everybody else there, became very sanguine of a brilliant future for the mine, and wrote accordingly. When, however, the practical working of the mine commenced, the results falsified hopes: instead of a brilliant success, so far it has been a failure; it became manifest that the shoots were banded; that instead of increasing, or even maintaining their dimensions in descending, they were becoming smaller, harder, and poorer; and in addition to this, the general

body of the lode was not so auriferous as they expected; indeed, it was miserably poor, hence the failure. Hitherto no amelioration has taken place: in fact, the gold return for March was the smallest obtained, and the features of the mine are not encouraging. But in banded lodes an improvement may take place from one day to another. The shoots, too, may open again; and apart from this, discoveries may be made at other parts of the property, so Taquaril may yet be a success. The produce to the end of March, as shown in the reduction report, amounts to 7955 ozs., and the mineral treated to 1996 tons, thus averaging 2-65 ozs. per ton. Taquaril is not a Jacutinga formation, but the gold is concentrated in shoots, similar to Jacutinga formations. The ordinary mineral or general body of lode, as before stated, is poor; so when the auriferous properties of the shoots fall off, as unfortunately happens to be the case here, corresponding decline takes place in the yield. In the treatment of the ores at the reduction department the greatest care has been taken, and every vigilance exercised.

BIRDSEYE CREEK GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfrans, on Tuesday, Mr. J. T. P. Pichey in the chair. Mr. W. J. Lavington (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the present was a formal meeting, convened in accordance with the Companies Act, which made it incumbent on directors to call the shareholders together within four months after the registration of the company. The directors had no formal report to submit, but they had departed from the usual custom by having prepared a balance-sheet, showing the result of the working up to the present time. It was not often in a mine that the first four months after purchase a net profit of nearly 1000l. was realised, and that, it should be remembered, from a limited working of only two out of the seventeen of the company's claims. (Hear, hear.) The circular issued on Feb. 10 had informed them that 6500 shares had been applied for. The directors had resolved on proceeding with the purchase of the mines, and that the vendors had consented to take a further portion of the purchase money in shares instead of cash, so that the purchase money now stands at 25,500l. in cash and 28,000l. in shares, while 15,000 shares are held in reserve by the company, to be allotted should the directors in their judgment consider it necessary. At the time that circular was issued the Times, for some reason or another, was making a dead set against all Californian properties, which militated against shares being subscribed for in this company. The directors, believing they possessed a very valuable property, used the most strenuous exertions to float the company; and had it not been for the undaunted energy of his friend and colleague, Mr. Batters, who had placed a great number of the shares among his friends, the company would have shared the fate of others, and been withdrawn. The directors did not think that 6500 shares would be sufficient to provide working capital, but they believed that after it was known the company had been fairly started there would be no difficulty in allotting the remaining shares; and to show that they were justified in that opinion, he had now to inform the shareholders that the whole of the capital had been subscribed, and that the company at the present moment possessed a working capital of more than 32000l., which would be augmented by a similar amount when the second call shall have been made—an amount amply sufficient to place the company upon a permanent and prosperous basis. There were no preliminary expenses or promotion, so that the capital would be employed in increasing the producing powers of the mines. They telegraphed out to Mr. McLean, superintendent of the Sweetland Creek Mine, a gentleman in whom they had the greatest confidence, to employ solicitors in California to investigate the title deeds, and if perfectly clear and satisfactory to complete the purchase; since when the original title deeds had been received from San Francisco, and lodged with the Bank of California, pending the payment of the second moiety of the purchase-money. They had been examined by Mr. Downes, the company's solicitor, and found to be perfectly satisfactory. There was, however, one little piece of land, of some 13 to 14 feet, about which there appeared to be some informality; it was not only a very infinitesimal but also an important portion of the company's property; and should any question ever arise, which was not at all likely, the company would be free from any liability. They had appointed Mr. Stone the manager, a gentleman who bears the reputation of being one of the best hydraulic miners in California, and one who would not leave a stone unturned to bring the company into a favourable and paying condition. The vendor, himself a large shareholder, had used his best means to place this property in a good and satisfactory position, which was an additional proof of the honesty and integrity of purpose of Mr. Williams, who had an enviable reputation during the last 20 years he had resided in California. The directors fully believed that all the statements made as to the property would be fully confirmed, and they did not think there was anyone better qualified to judge than he who had resided near the property for so long a time. He (the Chairman) did not like to commit himself to any particular statement as to what any mine was going to do, but he felt himself justified in expressing an opinion that in Birdseye Creek they possessed a most valuable and permanent property. At present the work being done was from two claims out of seventeen; consequently, when shareholders saw the telegrams in the papers they should not take the result as any criterion of what the mines would do when brought into proper working order. They had received a despatch to the effect that the Uncle Sam claim had been put in working order, and that the clear-up of the Nease and West claim, after a run of 16 days, had yielded a profit of 1000 (2000l.) These three claims alone will, they anticipate, pay a dividend of 25 per cent. upon the entire capital of the company. (Hear, hear.) During the autumn it was proposed to enlarge the ditch—a work necessary to put all the claims in working order—so that shareholders must not look for large dividends between now and the end of the year, although they hoped to be able to pay between November and December, from these three claims alone, a dividend of 25 per cent.; and he believed the amount would increase as the tunnel was run into the Red Dog claims, which would take about three years to accomplish. He did not know he had any further remarks to make, except to add that the only formal business of the present meeting was the election of directors, all of whom retired, but being eligible, offered themselves for re-election. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GEORGE BATTERS said it was gratifying to him to be a member of a board that was enabled at the end of less than four months' operations to place before the shareholders not only an approximate statement of the financial condition of the company, but an actually realised profit, amounting to something like 1000l. This was only the beginning, inasmuch as the telegram states that this was the result of working only two claims, but that operations had been commenced on Uncle Sam claim, which when last worked by Mr. Williams, the vendor, realised a profit of over 1000 l. per month. The various claims were left in a good state, and there was no doubt they would prove as successful to this company as they had to their former owners, which would enable the directors to pay satisfactory and steady dividends to the shareholders. There was a prospect of a continuity of profits, for certainly the auriferous ground could not be taken away during the next half-century. Of course, there was work to be done, but it was not of a very formidable kind, while the outlay would be comparatively small. As no working capital had been sent out to California it was clear that whatever was transmitted to this country must be clearly net profit. They had been very fortunate in securing the services of such a man as Mr. Stone, who had had great and successful experience in hydraulic mining. All he (Mr. Batters) could say was that Birdseye Creek Company possessed a property of extraordinary value, and that every detail had been arranged so as to secure to the shareholders the largest amount of profit compatible with permanence.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the capital was amply sufficient for all the purposes of the company. He did not think there could be a question that the capital was sufficient to place the whole of the mines in a profitable position. He did not make this or any other statement without having regard to the fact that he should, years hence, be expected to substantiate them. The statements he made were based upon the testimony of men who had worked the mines, and he absolutely believed every statement that had been put forward with regard to this property would be fully borne out by results. (Hear, hear.) Mr. BATTERS said one important feature was that the company possessed its own water, without paying for it. One of the great elements of expense in working hydraulic claims was the price that had to be paid for water. This company had it free of cost.

Mr. ATKINSON said the shareholders could not but congratulate themselves upon the pains the directors had taken in securing such a valuable property for the company. (Hear, hear.) He was only taking the course which he felt constrained would meet with the approval of every shareholder when he proposed that Messrs. G. Batters, A. G. Kitching, J. T. P. Pichey, R. Ward, and J. S. Bows be re-elected directors.

Mr. ELLIOTT had great pleasure in seconding the proposition. There was no doubt they possessed a most valuable property, but success could not be ensured without good management. He ventured to think that the gentlemen who composed the board were the right men in the right place.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledgement, stated that no stone would be left unturned to make this company what he believed it would be to be—one of the best, if not the very best, that had been placed upon the London market. (Hear, hear.) The interest of the directors was identical with that of the shareholders, and he did fully believe that year by year they would be able to submit a pro-

grossly satisfactory statement. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. G. BATTERS said he could not let the meeting separate without referring to the most valuable assistance rendered by their Chairman. His personal and practical knowledge of the California mines had been most useful to the board. It was but due to their Chairman that this acknowledgment should be made. (Hear, hear.)

GREAT WHEEL FOR UNITED MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Gresham House, on Wednesday, Mr. DIVETT in the chair. Mr. J. J. TRUBAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

The report of the committee was read, as follows:—

The committee have the pleasure to state that the development of the mine is progressing satisfactorily, and the prospects are such as to confirm the confidence that the committee have before expressed that a large and profitable mine is being opened out in the western ground. Ivey's shaft and all the points west of it are again in full operation, as will be seen from the report of the agents. Since the last meeting the consequences of the unfortunate accident at Ivey's shaft have been overcome, the shaft put in complete repair, and the main rods and pitwork, where necessary, renewed. The time estimated for clearing the run at Ivey's for restoring the shaft to working condition, and for forking the water, was but slightly exceeded. Some little delay was occasioned in consequence of some of the pitwork having been injured below the run, which had to be removed and replaced by new; these breakages could only be discovered as the forking of the water progressed.

Now that the entire operations of the mine have been resumed, the committee are enabled to take a comprehensive view of the prospects, which they considered to be very encouraging, and they would direct the attention of the shareholders to the tin ground now being opened out from Ivey's to Edwards's shafts. The lode in the bottom of Ivey's shaft is becoming larger. The 216 and 204 are looking well. The 174 is regarded with the utmost interest, as being now within 16 fms. of the rich end at the same level, now being driven east from the sump-wine to meet it; it has within the last few days produced some tin, and it is hoped that it is now entering from the east into the same rich bunch of ore, and that the tin ground may prove continuous between the two points. The sump-wine which was sunk from the 162 to the 174 (except for about 1 fm. in passing through the slide) exceedingly rich throughout the 10 fms. sinking. At the 162 this wine was worth 200l. per fm.; below the slide it gradually increased in value, so as to be worth 800l. per fm. at the 174, and it still maintains that value in the eastern end. The 174 end, west of sump-wine, is also in a rich lode worth 120l. per fm. The lode in Edwards's shaft, 10 fms. west of sump-wine, was a few weeks since worth fully 400l. per fm.; it is at present cut off by the disordered ground about the slide, but there is no doubt in the minds of the agents, as well as in those of the committee, that on further sinking rich tin ground will be discovered. In conclusion, the committee consider the general prospects of the mine to be most encouraging.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

June 20.—Ivey's engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. 1 ft. below the 216 fm. level; the lode here is 2 ft. wide, containing a little tin, and of a very congenial character. The 216 is driven west of shaft about 14 fms.; this end has much improved the last 6 ft. driving, now on a lode 2 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fathom. In the 204 end, west of Ivey's, we have a large, well-defined lode, worth 15l. per fathom. A wine sinking below this level is down 4 fms., on a lode 18 in. wide, worth 15l. per fathom; this wine is 7 fms. west of the present 216 end. In the 174, west of Ivey's, we have come on a large porous lode within the last day or two; although not yet very productive, it presents a very similar appearance to the level driving towards it from the wine east of Edwards's shaft, where there are still 16 fathoms of ground standing between these ends, which we think will be highly productive. Edwards's engine-shaft is sunk to the 172, and we have now commenced cutting north for flat, where we expect to intersect the lode in about 4 or 6 feet; there is strong water coming from that direction, and the ground looks kindly. The 172 is driven east of the wine, east of Edwards's shaft, 3 fms., on a fine course of tin the whole distance; the lode in the present end is 4 feet wide, worth 350l. per fathom, with every appearance of continuance. The same level is driven west of wine 3 fms.; here the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 120l. per fathom; this end is now within 6 fms. 2 ft. of Edwards's shaft, so there is great prospect of finding a productive lode at the shaft, when we purpose driving east to effect a communication as soon as possible. We have driven east of the wine sunk in the bottom of the 162, west of Edwards's, and holed to the shaft, and are now stopping down a piece of ground apparently on the top of the run of tin we had in the shaft, and on a lode 3 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fathom. The 162 cross-cut, south-west of the great cross-course, has not yet reached the lode, but by the average bearing of it, east of cross-course, we are within 6 ft. to it; the ground looks congenial. During the past quarter we have completed the securing of Ivey's shaft, fixed skip-road from the 140 to the 170, with necessary rods and pitwork, putting everything in complete working order, and we are glad to say since we resumed operations in the bottom of the mine our prospects are much improved; this, with our rich ground being opened up about Edwards's, will soon put us in a good position.—S. HARRIS, J. JAMES, J. HARRIS.

A statement of accounts was submitted, made up to the present time, as follows:—

The audited cash account to April 30 showed a balance in hand of..	£ 357 4 10
Since which date there has been received—	
Tin sold in May	1916 19 7
Tin sold in June	2131 13 9
Tribute and dues on tin sold from levings	74 6 0
Sundries from the mines	17 4 11
Total	£4497 2 1
And paid—Labour pay for April	£1282 1 10
Merchants' bills for February	625 11 0
On account of pitwork, &c.	48 15 0
Discount on drafts and sundry postage, &c.	8 0 9
Balance (cash and bills)	£2502 13 6
The actual account stands this day as follows:—	
LIABILITIES—Labour pay for May	£1078 7 6
Merchants' bills	2444 15 11
Lords' dues	405 7 8
Sundry salaries, &c., three months ..	133 10 0
ASSETS—Balance in hand, as above	£2502 13 6
Leaving balance against the mines	£1859 7 4

The CHAIRMAN felt very much regret that he again appeared in the chair upon the present occasion, partly because he felt the business could not be so transacted as by their worthy Chairman, Mr. Noakes, and still more that the cause which prevented him being present was—he much regretted to say—his still delicate state of health. The interests of the mine, however, did not in any way suffer in consequence of his illness—his mind was fully occupied with its affairs, and when unable to write letters they were written to his dictation. So that the mine in no way suffered from his being unable to attend the office. (Hear, hear.) The reports just submitted fully detailed the position and prospects of the mine, and he thought they might congratulate themselves upon the fact that at the present time their position was better than when he last had the honour of addressing them. It was true that up to the date of the audited accounts in April their liabilities had increased, but since then that condition had been somewhat amended, the present financial position being somewhat similar to what it was at the meeting in March. Considering the amount of extra cost incurred in repairing the damage done to Ivey's shaft, this could not but be considered as a favourable position; they could not exactly estimate the cost of that accident, as it spread over many items, but they did not imagine it could be put down at less than an additional outlay of 1000l. He believed that in naming that as the amount incurred above the usual cost he was under rather than over the actual additional outlay. If that were taken into consideration when looking at their present financial position, he thought they must consider it decidedly favourable. (Hear, hear.) The committee had endeavoured to make this report as clear and concise as possible, and the report of their agents was also exceedingly lucid, but if anyone required any explanation he should be very glad to give it. They had every reason to believe that from this time the prospects would gradually improve; they sold this month 26 tons of tin, which was the largest amount they had been able to send to market for some months past, and there was no reason to believe otherwise than as months go on that amount would be kept up and exceeded—indeed, they were greatly in hopes that it would not be long before they would be able to wipe off the liability, and place the balance on the right side of the account. (Hear, hear.) He would not venture to prophesy that such would be the case, for it always was a dangerous thing for anyone to prophesy, and especially a Chairman, as unless results came up exactly to the mark the Chairman was naturally, and very properly, blamed for it; therefore, he thought it prudent to deal rather in generalities, and would content himself by saying that he believed they were on the eve of a much better position. He trusted that at the next meeting he should not be reproached for having said too much. With those few remarks he would move that the accounts be passed and allowed, and (together with the reports) entered upon the minutes.

Mr. T. ROSEWATNE enquired the distance from the 172 fm. level end to the course of ore driving east?—The CHAIRMAN said the distance between the two points was about 16 fathoms. This was the end which had become again accessible by the forking of the water.

Mr. ROSEWATNE said if that end should come into tin they would have reason to believe there was a good piece of tin ground to drive through.—The CHAIRMAN said that was the hope of the committee, and added that Ivey's shaft was now in a much better condition than it had ever been before.

The motion passing and allowing the accounts was put and carried unanimously. The committee of management were re-elected, and thanked for their past services.

Mr. NOAKES was re-elected Chairman and managing director. This concluded the business of the general meeting.

A special general meeting was held for the purpose of considering, and, if approved of, adopting, the following resolution:—

"That rule No. 4 of the present rules and regulations for the government of the mine be and is hereby altered, and that as altered the same shall in future be and be read as follows:—That such committee shall be appointed from time to time by the adventurers at their general meetings, to be held in March, June, September, and December respectively in every year; and the members of any such committee continuing to be adventurers, and qualified as aforesaid, shall be eligible to be re-elected; or they, or any of them, may be removed, and other persons similarly qualified appointed in their room by the adventurers for the time being at any such general or special meeting of the adventurers."

The CHAIRMAN explained that the stringency of the fourth rule as to the days upon which general meetings should be held had sometimes caused great inconvenience. For instance, any little accident or bad or frosty weather might perchance prevent the tin sale upon a certain day. All the committee asked for was power to call the general meetings any day instead of one stated day in March, June, September, and December.

The proposed alterations were carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

FEDW LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austin-friars, on Wednesday, Mr. W. C. BULLER in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read.

A statement of accounts made up to June 16 showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 1297l. 3s. 9d.

The report of the directors was read, as follows:—

1.—Your directors have so frequently in the last few weeks communicated with the shareholders respecting the position and prospects of the mine that they have now nothing to add, but refer to Capt. Paul's report, now to be presented.

2.—The recent discovery, and appearance of the mine at other points, are so favourable that it is unfortunate the original capital is exhausted before the mine can be properly opened. You are aware that the directors are authorised to raise 6000l. more by the issue of 600 preference shares of 10l. each; but after every possible exertion on the part of your directors only 395 of these have been subscribed for, and most of these only on condition that at least 500 are taken, it being considered necessary to have at any rate that amount of further capital available to fully carry out the work required to be done; indeed, as the liabilities to the end of April last are nearly 1300l., even this would leave only 3700l. to meet future operations.

3.—Your directors have made these frequent urgent appeals for the required capital because they feel convinced that the property is an unusually valuable one, and that a very moderate further outlay will make it exceedingly profitable. They have, therefore, been anxious to preserve it for the present shareholders, who have not as yet generally shown their appreciation of the exertions made for their benefit, and to those who have not responded must, therefore, attach the blame of any untoward result arising from a failure to obtain the requisite amount without further delay.

4.—From representations which have been made to your directors by those who are willing to subscribe, and with a view to give further inducement to others to do so, your directors have called an extraordinary general meeting to alter the terms on which the preference shares are to be issued, and the privileges to be attached thereto. Your directors hope that at the ordinary meeting those who may not have subscribed will now do so, and avoid the necessity of holding the extraordinary meeting. From the cause mentioned much valuable time has already been lost, and the debts have in consequence increased; but this state of things cannot continue without further serious embarrassment to the company.

5.—Mr. W. C. Buller, one of your directors, retires from office, but being eligible offers himself for re-election. Messrs. Brandt and Co., the auditors, also offer themselves for re-election.

The agent's report we read as follows:—

June 19.—The mine having so recently as May 17 been thoroughly inspected by an independent and practical mine agent (Capt. John Bonduy), and his report of that date so fully describes the work done in the mine by the present company, and also the future prospects of the concern, that it leaves me but very little to say. I, however, beg to confirm the said report in all particulars, and to remark that the mine never looked so well at any time as it does at the present moment. The discovery made under the 10 fm. level, east of the shaft, continues to enter whole ground eastward, and the farthest end of the slope is now worth 2½ tons of lead ore per fathom; fine blocks of solid ore, varying from 5 cwt. to 1 ton, are being broken from the lode at this point. We believe this run of ore will be found immediately before the end of the 23 east, and recommend that level to be driven. In the 35 the lode is only seen on the cross-cut through from the engine-shaft, where it is very large (3 fathoms wide), containing blende and lead ore; this level should now be extended for a good distance east and west, to explore in length such a large and promising-looking lode. The plan will show you that the workings on the lode are as yet very limited, and still a large portion of the level has not been reached, together with a considerable quantity of blende, and there is a good deal of ore ground yet in sight to come away. Looking at these facts, with the present appearance of important points in the mine, I can only say that by being opened out in length and depth I have the strongest opinion that so large a lode will ultimately yield good and most satisfactory results.—JOHN PAUL.

The CHAIRMAN said that at the meeting held a short time since it was determined to raise more money for the purposes of the mine; a certain amount of capital was subscribed, although so much was not then known of the discovery made at a depth of only 15 fathoms from surface, which seemed likely to prove of material importance to the future of the mine. Although at that shallow depth it might not prove continuous, there could be no doubt it must be connected with a large deposit of ore at a greater depth. If the directors could be certain it would prove continuous, he considered they would be justified in going on with the 300 new shares subscribed for; but as it might turn out to be only on indication of riches in depth, it would not be safe nor prudent to take that step, before at least more of the new shares had been taken up. Capt. Paul was strongly of opinion that 500 shares should be subscribed for, which would, after clearing off their present indebtedness, leave about 4000l. for working capital. The directors must either obtain this necessary capital or stop the works.

Mr. MURCHISON said that in consequence of their crippled financial position there had been neither sinking nor driving for some time.

The CHAIRMAN said the question was whether they would allow the mine to pass out of their hands or subscribe more capital. It was clearly but justice that those who came forward should have some tangible advantage over those who held back, but who would participate in any success that might be realised. The directors were of opinion that the new shares should bear a preferential dividend of 20 per cent. per annum, and then equally share with the ordinary shares the profit of the mine. The directors considered would be such an advantage that if the shareholders did not subscribe for the shares they would be taken up by the outside public. As soon as the money was forthcoming the driving of the 23 would be commenced, where Capt. Paul thought they would reach ore in about 2 fathoms. In the wine sinking below the 23 there was a lode worth 1 to 1½ ton per fathom, and it seemed probable that the ore dipped eastward. He then moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.—Mr. WHITE seconded the proposition.

Captain PAUL, in reply to questions, stated that the current expenses of the mine were being defrayed by the ore obtained from one point of operation. During the past four months they had been raising about 10 tons per month; there were about 20 tons for sale on Tuesday. The only expense to be incurred in future was in the development of the mine; the machinery was applicable to work the mine to 100 fathoms below the present point.

Mr. MURCHISON said that one of the directors had recently visited the mine, and fully confirmed the appearance of the lode in the discovery referred to in Capt. Paul's report.

The motion for adopting the report and balance-sheet was put, and carried.

Mr. W. C. Buller was re-elected director, and Messrs. Brandt and Co. were re-appointed auditors.

The meeting having been made special, it was unanimously resolved that the special resolution passed at the previous meeting with regard to the increase of capital be altered, in so far that the new shares shall bear a preferential interest of 20 per cent. per annum, all surplus profits being divided *pro rata* among the ordinary and preference shares according to the amount paid up.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHEEL CRELAKE MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the mine on Monday, Mr. JOHN HAYES in the chair.

In reply to the application of the adventurers to the lords for assistance:—Mr. WINDLEATTE liberally came forward on behalf of the proprietors of the Crelake estate, and offered to contribute—To give up the rental of 50l. per annum, also to contribute 15l. per month, which is to be repaid out of any profits found in the lode when cut; and to reduce the dues to 1-300th, until the adventurers have made sufficient profit to repay the cost of driving the cross-cut. His Grace the Duke of Bedford has, however, altogether declined to render any assistance. The adventurers are, therefore, compelled to carry out the resolution passed at the general meeting of the adventurers on the 1st inst.—at the same time they thank Mr. Windleatte for his liberal offer on behalf of the proprietors of the Crelake estate—and it is, therefore—

Resolved,—That the workings in the mine be at once suspended, and the materials offered to the respective lords of each portion of the mine, requesting the favour of an early reply from them.

Resolved,—That, provided the lords refuse to take the materials, the pursuer is hereby instructed to advertise the mine and materials to be sold by tender in one lot.

WHEEL OSBORNE (Crown).—The accounts for the three months ending April, presented at a meeting of the shareholders held on Friday, Mr. W. P. Cardozo, the pursuer, in the chair, showed a loss on the three months' working of 258l. The expenses, including 308l. labour cost, the erection of buildings, and the purchase of machinery, amounted to 1258l., while the receipts were from calls. Working was commenced in February. Messrs. C. Carkeek and Richard Rowe, in their report, say:—"We consider the prospects for a good and lasting mine to be very great. The tin-stuff at surface we estimate to be worth 200l." The following resolutions were, among others, adopted:—A call of 5l. per share was made; the shares subdivided from 100 shares, as they now stand, into 1000 shares. The salary of the pursuer was fixed at 5l. 5s. per month; the manager at 8l. 8s. 1d. and the resident agent at 7l. 7s. per month.

We understand an extensive tract of the richest mineral land in the Principality of Wales has recently been obtained on very liberal terms, and

likely to turn out one of the greatest successes yet introduced to the British public. Mr. A. Bennett, who has been instrumental in the discovery of so many rich mines in Cornwall, is one of the leading gentlemen of the party.

CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Mr. J. G. KIMPTON, Civil and Mining Engineer, Derby, has thoroughly inspected the mines belonging to this company, and in a report dated June 10 states:—

BOUNDARY ADIT VEIN.—This vein is looking much the same as when I saw it a month since, and I have suspended the driving in it until I have made my plan. OLD BRYNARIAN MINE.—All the arrangements for pumping are now completed, and we are only waiting for the wire-rope and pump, which I am promised shall be at the mine in a day or two, so that we shall have the lift of pumps fixed and commence pumping out the water from this mine during this next week.

PENSAIR OLD SHAFT, AND WORKS THEREON.—This shaft is now pumped dry, cleaned out and made secure for drawing and climbing purposes to a depth of 35 fms. from surface. At 2½ fms. from the bottom there was a bunnion or stage, which has been taken away so as to let the pumps go down lower, and the shaft below this point is free from deads to a depth of 7½ fathoms, and will soon be pumped dry to this depth. At the depth of the old bunnion or stage there is a level going northwardly in the Pensaer vein for a distance of 17 fms. from the level of the cross-cut, and at 2½ fms. along this vein an east and west vein is intersected, and a level goes westwardly to the level of the cross-cut. The Pensaer vein has been stopped away in the roof by the old men for a distance along the level of 3 fms. from the intersection with the east and west vein, and to what height above the level I cannot say, as the vein is filled with deads; but judging from what I saw in going down the shaft, where the vein has been stopped away to the depth of the level, the workings in the roof are most likely very considerable, and the vein, where not stopped away in the level, carries a very fine rib of blende, and looks most promising. The east and west vein has only been stopped away in the roof at the intersection with the Pensaer vein, but there are also ribs of ore left standing in the vein in several places, and the lode would pay for working at these points, and it is obvious that the old men must have had a good work of ore at a deeper level, or they would not have left such good lode standing here, and we will push on as fast as possible with the emptying of the shaft to the bottom.

Looking at this mine as a whole, I consider that the prospects and indications are very good.

FLORENCE AND TONKIN.—The Tonkin Mine part of the company's property is east of the Florence Mine, and was worked on a limited scale some years ago; but the price of tin having fallen to a very low figure, operations were discontinued. The work done, however, is of great importance to the present company, now that the Florence and Tonkin Mines are under one management, especially as the lode becomes rich for tin about Verran's shaft, in its course towards the workings at Tonkin; and the assays which have been made of the burrows give the most encouraging assurance of successful results. As soon as a pumping engine and stamping machinery can be erected, and by deepening the Tonkin shaft, extending levels on the lode, and cross cutting to the other lodes, considerable profits may be realised. Captain William Knott, who was agent of this mine, gives a very descriptive report of former operations and prospects; and in conclusion he remarks:—"My opinion is, you have only to open up ground, and raise away a fair quantity of stuff, and with good stamping-power you cannot fail to be successful." Capt. William Hosking states that the operations had been confined to the No. 4 tin lode, on which an engine-shaft had been sunk 24 fms., and levels driven on its course 12 fms. east and 17 fms. west, the western end producing tin to the value of 24l. per fathom; and the cost of driving this level would only be about 3l. 10s. per fathom. There are two stops at the back of this level, both of which produced tin in sufficient quantities to defray the expense of working, leaving a small profit to the shareholders, and both of them showing good prospects of improvement; the price of tin at that time being little more than half the present quotation. Not the least interesting testimony in favour of Tonkin Mine is the following extract from Mr. George Henwood's report, dated February, 1869; he says:—"I may, perhaps, be allowed to remark that the new shaft in the mine has been seen the lode, and I can truly say that as soon as the water is got out you may proceed to break tin in good quantities, so much so as to considerably assist in developing the mine; I therefore, advise you to sink another 10 fm. level, push on your ends for discovery, and back to stops, then drive the deeper levels east and west under the tin gone down in the present bottom, put out your cross-cuts from the deeper level to the parallel lodes, and in a short time, and at a comparatively trifling cost, you may depend on having a dividend-paying mine."

HARMONY AND MONTAGUE.—June 20: Samuel Mitchell (New Treleigh Mine): I was much pleased on Saturday evening last, when going through the above mine, to see the good progress making, and the large heaps of blende brought to surface, some of which are far above the average of the county; this strengthens my former opinion of the mine, and I do believe you have an undertaking here hardly second to any in the county.—The independent report of such a qualified person as is quoted must surely be highly gratifying to the fortunate shareholders in this now favourite investment. Not only have the works been hitherto carried out with extraordinary spirit and success, but the entire affair has from the commencement been received with unusual ardour. The facts and precedents of the mines, so obviously in consonance with the now great tin mines of the district, have rendered the Harmony and Montague almost as well known and approvingly recognised as in their most palmy days. It is intended to hold a meeting of the adventurers on the mine very shortly, which will doubtless be highly gratifying to the proprietors, of whom it is expected a large attendance will be gathered. At this meeting ulterior measures will be decided on, and no doubt equally energetic means with those already progressing will be ordered, which we trust will be attended with corresponding satisfactory results. The engine for driving the stone-breaker and the sawing-machines will be fixed in a few days.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

WHEEL JEWELL.—The lode in the engine-shaft has greatly improved of late, composed of a soft friable quartz, with less muddle and white iron, and a leader of black and grey copper ore, which is quite a new feature in this part of the mine. At the surface the lode is 1 ft. wide, and sinks 2 fms. 4 ft. below the 38, and will yield 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. No. 2 wine is sunk about 4 fms. below the 38, and will yield about 4 to 5 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the sump is leaving the gossan, white iron, and muddle, and changed from a hard to a soft spar; price for sinking, from 17l. to 25l. per fathom. We sampled about 35 or 40 tons on Tuesday.

Capt. Rickard writes to say every exertion is used in clearing up the WHIDDON MINE, Ashburton, and we are breaking some fine stones of tin. In a few days the bottom of wine will be seen, where it is reported a rich lode is.

CRELAKE.—His Grace the Duke of Bedford's reply has been given to the directors' enquiry asking him to financially assist in seeing the lodes, as recommended. His Grace has refused to comply with the directors' request. At the meeting it was agreed to first offer the materials to the lord; and on his refusal to at once stop the mine and sell them.

ASHETON.—Capt. William Johns and William Tipton (June 22) report:—North and South Lode: Lindover's Shaft: The driving of the 10 north is going on with good speed, and we are gradually draining No. 2 wine, which is about 20 fms. in advance of us; this looks very encouraging. The slope in the back of the adit is worth 7 cwt. of lead per fathom. The sinking of Gundry's shaft is still by the side of the lode, and is a good channel of mineralised ground.—East and West Lode: At Maura shaft we have not yet reached the end in the 20 west; so far as cleared since our last report the lode is worth 20l. per fathom. A pair of men are draining the same level east, where the former workers missed the lode; it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom—a very pretty lode; and, as it cannot be so distant from the north and south lode many fathoms, at the intersection we consider it to be a very important point.

PEN'ALLT (Silver-lead).—In last week's Journal it was stated that Colonel Blackett and Messrs. Strapp and Pennington were elected directors of this company. This is an error; Capt. Blackett, R.N., and Mr. John Strapp were the only gentlemen elected to occupy that post.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.—The number of pumping-engines reported for May is 20. They have consumed 1552 tons of coal, and lifted 121 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 57,200,000 lbs., lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112½ lbs. of coal. The following engines have exceeded the average duty:—

Cargill Mines—Micheil's 73 in.	Millions	63.8
Crenver and Wheel Abraham—Sturt's 90 in.		60.0
Ditto ditto William's 70 in.		60.0
Doloboth—35 in.		62.9
Great Work—Lead's 60 in.		60.3
Providence Mines—40 in.		59.3
Wheel Seton—Tilly's 70 in.		66.7
Ditto Trengonny's 70 in.		74.6

DOMINION OF CANADA OILS REFINERY COMPANY.—The good ship Thames was the scene of a happy meeting yesterday afternoon. The vessel is one of a new line of screw steamers which are intended to trade direct between the port of London and Quebec and Montreal, with a departure at an interval of a fortnight. Liverpool and Glasgow have hitherto possessed a monopoly of the traffic, but the idea has struck the well-known firm of Templer, Carter, and Darke that the monopoly should also have a finger in the prosperous pie. They have had the ship they call after the "father of English rivers" built on the Clyde, and after a careful inspection of her we are bound to say she gives promise of doing her work bravely and well. She is turned off the stocks by Messrs. McMillen and Co., of Dumbarton, and is solidly and cleanly put together; she registers 1687 tons, draws, when loaded, some 18 feet, and ought to prove a good seaworthy boat. On the trip down from Glasgow she took over nine knots an hour to clear on eleven, against a strong easterly gale, and sat on the water like a bird. Her length is 300 ft. over all; her dimensions at beam are 35 feet, and her depth 24 feet, with airy 'tween decks. When we went on board she lay on the east side of E Jetty, in the Victoria Docks, alongside of the Hibernia, lately engaged in laying down telegraphs, and which proceeds on these days to sink the cable between China and Australia. With the blue of the flag on white ground (the flag of the line) flying at the main, the Canadian rifleman as her figure-head, the Thames attracted attention from the midst of the craft in the basin. A copious champagne luncheon was served in the chief cabin, at which were present upwards of thirty gentlemen, amongst whom were the members of the firm, Mr. Robert Brooks, late M.P. for Weymouth; Captain Foster, Government emigration agent; Mr. Dixon, Canadian emigration agent; Mr. Harris Cox, secretary of the National Emigration League; the Rev. Mr. Herring; Mr. Thomas Harvey, and Mr. William Telford; and two of the directors of the Dominion of Canada Oil Refinery Company; and Mr. Martin Benson, their engineer. This splendid ship takes out, on the 26th inst., the second set of engines, stills, tanks, and machinery for that company!

the risk being thus divided into complete duplicate portions, the former set having gone by the Medway, belonging to the same owners, on the 15th instant. Capt. James, who looks every inch a sailor, is confident he will make his voyages from shore to shore within thirteen days.

MINING IN THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The plains of Tolima are not entirely unfamiliar, at least by name, to British capitalists, and as it is now proposed to develop an extensive mineral property on the banks of the Sabandija, and but a few leagues from the port of Honda, on the Magdalena, with English capital, it is probable that many interesting mine reports relating to the district will again appear in the columns of the *Mining Journal*. The **TOLIMA MINING COMPANY**, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, has been formed to purchase and develop the Frias silver mine, and the Organos gold mine, the property being very extensive, consisting of about 3100 English acres, the whole of which is freehold, and not subject to rent or royalty of any kind. The transfer of the entire property, exploratory works upon which have for some time past been carried on by the vendor, including the plant, buildings, rights of way, and improvements, will be made to the company for 70,000*l.*, of which 30,000*l.* will be paid in proprietary shares, fully paid, but not entitled to dividend until 10 per cent. preference has been paid to the holders of A or ordinary shares; 20,000*l.* in cash to enable the vendor, under the eye of the company, to pay off encumbrances, and the remaining 20,000*l.*, which bears 5 per cent. interest in the meantime, as soon as a dividend of 20 per cent. has been distributed for one year, or two consecutive half-years, on the paid-up capital of the company. It is estimated that the 30,000*l.* remaining as balance of the capital will suffice to place machinery on the estates, and provide adequate working capital. Since the issue of the prospectus the direction has been strengthened by the addition of Mr. E. Brydges Williams, M.P., to the board, and notice has been given that the list of applications will close on Wednesday.

With regard to the mineral-bearing capabilities of the district in which the Frias Mine is situated, Mr. E. Williamson, F.G.S., who has visited and reported on the property, observes that the eastern cordillera is mainly composed of Liasic and Oolitic rocks, but in some places the cretaceous formation is largely developed; the principal minerals found in these rocks are numerous beds of coal and iron, also great deposits of copper and lead, and in some places silver and gold. The emerald mines of Muzo are in this range, in rocks probably of Upper Liasic or Lower Oolitic age. The central cordillera is almost wholly made up of schistose rocks, highly metamorphosed, but in some places large masses of igneous rocks occur, and also beds of crystalline limestone; the igneous rocks, for the most part, are trachytes, but in some places dykes of diorite and minette occur: the average strike of the schistose rocks is north, dipping at various angles from the perpendicular to 45° east. It was from the veins that occur in these schistose rocks that in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries the Spaniards obtained such large quantities of gold and silver. The truthfulness of Mr. Williamson's reports is vouched for by Messrs. Blogg and Martin, and by Mr. David Forbes, F.R.S.

Special importance is attached to the cheapness and abundance of labour, which is, of course, a principal item in the cost-sheet of a mine. The men are described as hardy and willing to work, the chief supply being derived from Antioquia, though there is a tolerable supply of men, chiefly natives of the savannahs of Bogota, from St. Anna. Miners are paid from 5 to 7 reals per day; timbermen, 6*l.* to 9; common smiths, 8; carpenters, 7 to 20; surface peons, 5 to 6*l.*; and native patrons, 8 to 16 reals per day. The climate is temperate and healthy, though very damp, the highest and lowest points of the thermometer for the last six months being 80° Fahr. and 60° Fahr. respectively. Specimens of the ores have been assayed by Mr. David Forbes, and the results he obtained are stated to be at the rate of 862 ozs. 8 dwts. of fine silver to the ton from the silver ores, and 426 ozs. 17 dwts. 17 grs. of fine gold to the ton of auriferous quartz. It is obvious that a single month's working upon ores of these qualities should return the entire 70,000*l.* purchase-money, since 40 tons of the auriferous quartz, and the same quantity of the silver ore, would leave 70,000*l.* profit, even allowing 6420*l.* for working expenses, which sum certainly could not be exceeded in a district with abundance of water-power, plenty of cheap labour, and where the cost of living well is only from 9*l.* to 17*l.* per month. And these anticipations should be more than borne out when the statements of Captain E. S. Jones, the resident agent, are taken into consideration, for he writes that the present mining operations consist of an open stop 25 ft. wide going into the lode, and as fast as the ore is broken it falls down the side of the hill into the mill pass. Five men are sufficient to keep up the supply of ore for a 12-head head stamping-mill, and he continues, the lode is cropping out at surface from the bed of the mine to the top of the hill about 800 ft. in height, and there appears to be no present limit to the quantity of ore obtainable by carrying on an open stop over this ground.

The results obtained by the assayer at the Organos Mine are not so high as those of Mr. Forbes, F.R.S., but still the yield of gold would be ample to yield a profit. Of nine samples assayed, five gave from 1*l.* to 1*l.* oz. of gold to the ton; two nearly 2*l.* ozs. to the ton; one 4*l.* ozs. to the ton; and one, described as an "average sample of the north vein gossan and quartz, roughly picked at time of breaking, No. 2 lode," 14*l.* ozs. Many of the most profitable gold mines have to content themselves with ore yielding 1*l.* oz. of fine gold to the ton. The present machinery at the Frias Mine consists of three powerful water-wheels, one 12-head stamping mill, Hunt's jiggling machines, mine tables, picking sheds, and various other necessary tools and plant, with 100 miners' houses, the manager's residence, and other good buildings, together with store and mill houses, carpenters' and smiths' shops, with tramways conveniently laid throughout the works for discharging the ores at their different destinations. The anticipated profits are from the Frias Mine 21,400*l.* per annum, and from the Organos 33,120*l.*=54,520*l.*, or sufficient to pay 50 per cent. per annum on the total capital of the company. The deposits are to be returned in full in the event of two-thirds of the capital now offered to the public not being subscribed, or the vendor's title not being accepted by the company. The prospectus will be found in another column of this day's Journal.

FURNACES.—Mr. J. T. RICH, Philadelphia, places above the back ends of the fire-bars of the furnace an arch of fire-brick at a distance above the fuel which is resting on the bars, and just below this arch he introduces divided streams of air into the furnace to mingle with the flames and gases arising from the fuel. The divided streams of air entering just below the arch, which is in a highly heated state, become highly heated as they enter the furnace, and rapidly enter into combustion with the gases. The fire is thus kept up to within a short distance of the front of the furnace, so that the gases as they rise from the fuel are directed towards the front of the furnace, where they rise over the arch to pass away through the flues or tubes of the boiler. As the gases pass towards the front end of the arch they are met by heated streams of air from the front of the furnace. To effect this a short arch of fire-brick is placed across the front of the furnace just above the fire-door, and divided streams of air are introduced below this arch both at the sides of the furnace and through the fire-door. This arch is inclined downward, so as to give a downward direction to the currents of air entering below it and deflect them, so that they come below the arch which is over the back ends of the fire-bars. All the currents of air which enter the furnace above the fire-bars are thus prevented from passing in a straight course from the point at which they enter to the flues or tubes of the boiler, and so time is given for ensuring their perfect mixture and union with the gases to be burnt. The arch over the back end of the fire-bars starts from the back end of the furnace on a level with the top of the bridge and inclines upward, whilst the front arch starts from the front of the furnace just above the fire-door and inclines downward, its lower end being below the top end of the back arch, and the products of combustion pass through the space left between the two.

PEAT FUEL.—Mr. G. WILLIAMS, Baywater, proposes to roast or torrefy the peat above a temperature of 215° Fahr., below a red heat, in order that its moisture may be expelled, and the peat brought into an easily friable condition, whilst it retains much of its gas-producing or tarry parts for use as fuel. The inventor then grinds the peat, and passes it through a screen, so as to obtain a fine powder, and this powder the inventor delivers in measured quantity into the current of air which carries it into the combustion-chamber or furnace.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—For the cure of debility, bile, liver and stomach complaints this inappreciable medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures performed by its use are so wonderful, that it now stands pre-eminent above all other remedies, more particularly for the cure of bilious and liver complaints, disorders of the stomach, dropsy, and debilitated constitution. In these diseases the beneficial effects of the pills are so permanent that the whole system is renewed, the organs of digestion strengthened, and a free respiration promoted. They expel from the secretory organs and the circulation the morbid matter which produces inflammation, pain, fever, debility, and physical decay, thus annihilating, by their purifying properties, the virulence of the most painful and devastating disease.

The North Pool Mining Company

(LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £10,000, IN 5000 SHARES OF £2 EACH.

£1 per share payable on application; £1 upon allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Captain HENRY ANTHONY BENNETT, Nelson House, Manchester, and Junior Carlton Club, London.

JOHN GURNEY KELLEY BURT, Esq., M.D., Lee, Kent.

RICHARD DUKE, Esq., Lee, Kent.

JAMES SMITH EASTES, Esq., Billiter-street, City.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—THE CITY BANK, Threadneedle-street, London.

SOLICITOR—GEORGE FREEBORN, Esq.

SECRETARY—EDWARD JOHN BARTLETT.

OFFICES,—30, GREAT ST. HELENS, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working a mine situated in the parish of Illogan, in the county of Cornwall, hitherto carried on upon the Cost-book Principle.

The machinery, plant, buildings, &c., on the property are valued at £5000, to which must be added the costly work accomplished in developing the mine—worth at a fair estimate £20,000.

The purchase-money to be received by the vendors is £5000 in fully paid-up shares, leaving £2000 to be expended upon the mine—a sum ample for future vigorous working. These favourable terms have been conceded to the public in consequence of one or two proprietors holding very considerable interests in the cost-book company, upon whom the burden of expenditure has chiefly devolved, added to which great difficulty has been experienced in inducing capitalists to embark in unlimited companies. The unanimous consent to thus part with the property has been obtained, and sufficient funds raised to pay off every existing liability. The leases are granted from Lord Roberts and John Francis Bassett, Esq. (the former is for 21 years from 1871, the latter has a term unexpired of 13 years).

The length of the grant is about three-quarters of a mile, intersected by numerous valuable veins, and immediately to the north of the great belt of lodes traversing the Carn Brea, Tincroft, Cook's Kitchen, and Camborne Vein Mines, and also embracing within its limits the parallel range of lodes which have produced such large profits in the Tolguis mines to the east, and still more celebrated Seton mines to the west.

The recent cost-book company have partially explored some of the metalliferous veins, in doing which several parcels of copper and tinstone have been raised and sold. The sinking of Ballarat shaft, now down 80 fms., is in progress by nine men. The lode is large (5 ft.), and of such a favourable character that no doubt is entertained by practical authorities that a rich body of metal will shortly be met with on sinking deeper.

The greatest mineral wealth of the district—of which this mine forms an important part—has been found below the point to which the North Pool workings have been extended. The splendid position of the ground, its great extent, and all the favourable circumstances surrounding it, hold out legitimate expectations of a great success.

The comparatively small cost incurred in draining, the convenient dressing-floors, and other advantages connected with the North Pool Mine, will enable the mineral to be returned at a profit even at the present low prices of copper; in proof of this it is a well-known fact that the sum of £50,000 was divided from profits arising out of the sale of copper ore derived from another portion of the property when copper was depressed in value. Reference is more especially made to this portion of the set in the report of Messrs. Vivian and Son, appended.

Without incurring the risk of expending a large capital in development, shareholders in this company may expect to reap early advantages, as the report affords conclusive evidence that the mine partakes less of a speculative character than is frequently the case with mining property.

The profits from the mines adjoining and contiguous to North Pool for many years have been very considerable; it is, therefore, unnecessary to add to or enlarge further upon the advantages offered to investors. Applications for shares may be made on the form annexed, accompanied with the deposit, either to the bankers of the company, the City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London, or direct to the offices of the company, No. 30, Great St. Helens, London, E.C., where prospectuses, reports, and any further information can be obtained.

The agreement entered into on behalf of the company conveys the property upon the terms and conditions as set forth in this prospectus.

REPORT.

North Pool Mine, May, 1871.—The set is very extensive, being about 730 fms. and 200 fms. wide, and occupying a very favourable position in the richest mining district of Cornwall. It is bounded on the east by South Tolguis, which was for many years a rich copper mine; on the south by Wheal Agar, which has produced large quantities of tin and copper; on the north by West Wheal Tolguis, which has produced large quantities of copper, and is at present one of the most

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD UNITED.—W. Phillips, June 22: The lode in the 103 west is 2½ ft. wide, improved to 6 tons of ore per fathom, and is a fine looking lode. The lode in the 90 west is 4 ft. wide, and worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. When last reported it was unproductive. The stopes in the back of this level has also improved to 5 tons of ore per fathom. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine in the past week.

BLAEN CAELLEN.—John Evans, June 21: The shaftmen are still engaged in dividing the shaft with timber and putting in footway from the 10 to the 20. I expect to have it finished by the end of next week, and to then start levels both east and west on the south lode. The stopes above the 10 produces 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The two stopes above are each producing on an average 2½ cwt. of ore per fathom. The end of main adit is advancing slowly in hard cross bars of ground, and until we get through this disrupted channel we cannot look for improvement. The new cross-cut adit, south of the river, is progressing well, and the men on Tuesday cut some small branches of spar, which seem to be thrown off from the lode, and which leads me to expect that the lode is not far ahead of the end. Surface operations proceed well. We have several hands engaged building pits for the 20-ft. wheel, which is intended to work the machinery of the floors and that of the wire tramway.

BOG.—W. Nancarrow, June 21: Since last report we have forked the water to the 70 ft. level, and cleared up the shaft 6 ft. below; also cleared up 15 fms. of the level going east on the course of the main lode, and about 4 fms. of the level west on this lode; we shall push on the clearing of these levels with all speed, in order to open out ground for tributaries. Two pitches have already been set in the back of the level, and no doubt more will follow as we extend. The shaftmen are now engaged cutting ground for bearers and elstern, and making preparations for fixing the 10th plunger-lift in the adit level; particulars of same were described in last report. At surface we have commenced to erect the crusher, and shall endeavour to get it ready to work as soon as possible. The parcel of lead has all been delivered, and we are busy getting another.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Kemp, June 21: No. 3 Shaft—North Lode: Our progress in opening the lode to the full width in the 84, west from the winze, continues slow, owing to the hard nature of the ground; the average yield of the lode for the width already opened (12 feet) is from 2 to 2½ tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The stopes to the west of this winze, in this level, is worth about 1 ton of ore per cubic fathom. The part of the lode carried by the 73 end west is worth 1½ tons of ore per cubic fathom; the ground here is also exceedingly hard. The 73 end east is composed of killas, carrying nice strings of ore, and worth 10 cwt. per fathom. The stopes under the 62, to the breast of the winze, is worth 1 ton of ore per cubic fathom; the stopes to the west of the same winze is worth 2½ tons of ore per cubic fathom. The stopes to the west of the shaft, in the back of the 62, is worth 2 tons of ore per fms.; and the stopes east of ditto from 15 to 20 cwt. of ore per cubic fathom. The tribute pitch in the back of the 62 is producing 10 cwt. of ore per cubic fathom. We have had some very heavy showers of rain here during the last two or three days. The erection of the machinery on the lower dressing-floors is being pushed on with all possible energy.

CAEGYNON.—T. Hodge, June 20: Setting Report: The 60 north cross-cut measured 3 ft. 6 in.; set to six men, at 10*l.* per fathom. We are in the lode or branch about 5 ft., and no wall; it is composed of clay-slate, mudstone, blende, and at times very good stones of lead ore, a very promising lode. I may here remark that the 50 to the south was split by a horse of killas, whether the ore comes together in the 60 remains to be proved, but if the lode keeps its regular dip we have another 3 fms. before we reach the western part. The 50 east end measured 4 ft. 6 in.; set to two men, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; the lode is yielding some very good stones of lead. The 50 west end measured 1 fm. 2 ft. 9 in.; set to six men, at 12*l.* per fathom; the lode is here disordered by a cross-bed, yielding dressing work; the same thing is seen in the level above, which caused the lode to be poor for a short distance, but here there is a good bunch of lead gone down before the end. The stopes in the back of the 50, west of No. 1 winze, measured 3 fms. 3 ft.; set to four men, at 4*l.* per fathom, worth fully 13 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 50, east of No. 1 winze, measured 4 fms. 6 in.; set to four men, at 4*l.* per fathom, worth for the whole width 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. No. 2 winze, below the 40, is sunk 1 ft. 6 in.; we have bored a hole 7 ft. communicating with the 50, which has let down the water, and given better ventilation. The rise in the back of the 50 is set to four men, at 12*l.* per fathom, to be carried 5 ft. by 5 ft. worth 14 cwt. of lead per fathom; the rise is going up against the winze. The stopes in the back of the 40 measured 4 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; set to four men, at 4*l.* per fms., worth 12 cwt. of lead per fathom. I may mention that we get several tons of blende from these stopes, which greatly assist in paying the expenses in dressing the lead.

promising copper mines of the district; and on the west by North Wheal Crofty and East Wheal Seton, the former of which has given large profits from copper, and is now giving profits from tin—whilst the latter, although a young mine, is regarded generally as one of the best speculations which Cornwall at present offers. We must not omit to call attention to the fact also that North Pool has been already worked by a former company on one lode, and gave large profits—in fact, for several years it took the position of the best copper mine of the district. The lode from which these results were obtained was worked to a depth of about 140 fathoms, and although in the bottom of the shaft the lode is less productive of copper than at shallower depths, yet it is of a large size and highly favourable character, giving the strongest indications that large bodies of metal (probably tin) would be met with by a further prosecution of operations in depth. This part of the mine alone would form one of the best speculations which a mining company could enter upon. The operations of the present company have, however, been directed to the central part of their ground, which is traversed by the Ballarat lode, and which, running the entire length of the set (730 fms.) in unwrought ground, offers as great a chance of success as that already met with. With a view to the development of this lode, a pumping-engine of great power and the highest finish (being one of the largest and best constructed in the district), with two boilers, has been erected. A shaft has been sunk 53 fms., and it is calculated that the lode would be met with by sinking about 10 fms. deeper. Floors of copper ore have been met with in sinking this shaft, which appear to be off-shoots from the lode. The pumpwork in this shaft consists of a 9-in. bucket, and 10½-in. plunger-pole, and an 8-in. plunger-pole, with pumps varying from 10 in. to 12 in. diameter. At 150 fms. east of the last-named shaft and the engine, we have Ballarat shaft, which is prosecuted by means of powerful horizontal rods, connecting the engine with the pumpwork. Ballarat shaft is now in course of being sunk by nine men, and is about 7 fms. below the 52, which, with the depth of the adit from which the levels are counted, makes the entire depth about 79 fms. The pumpwork in this shaft consists of two drawing-lifts, a 7½-in. and 9½-in. bucket, and an 11-in. plunger-pole, the pumps varying from 9 in. to 14 in. diameter, with rods, strapping-plates, &c., in proportion.

The Ballarat lode has produced some good bunches of copper ore at the 16 and 24 fm. levels, and a small bunch of the same ore at the 40 fm. level, but at the 52 fm. level, where it has been driven through to the extent of about 15 fathoms only, it was not found productive. In many of the richest mines in Cornwall it has been found that between the small shallow bunches of copper, and the larger and deeper formations of the same metal from which the greatest profits have been derived, an unproductive bed of rock has had to be passed through. Our great object must, therefore, be to push down Ballarat shaft as fast as possible. When we commenced sinking Ballarat shaft below the 52 the lode was small, and of an unfavourable character, with very much underlay, but we have now the satisfaction of stating that it has increased to a large size, being about 5 ft. wide, has less underlay, has very much improved in character, and is producing some good yellow copper ore. Looking, therefore, at all the favourable circumstances surrounding this mine, and at the great improvements which are taking place in the lode with increased depth, we consider great discoveries will be made, and good profits derived.

JOSEPH VIVIAN AND SON, FRANCIS CLYMO.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To be forwarded to the company's Bankers or Secretary.
To the Directors of the North Pool Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ , being the deposit of £1 per share upon shares, I request that you will allot me that number of shares, and I agree to accept such shares upon the conditions as set forth in the prospectus, or any less number you may allot me, and to pay the further sum of £1 upon allotment.

Name in full
Usual signature
Profession or occupation
Date Residence in full

The 40 west end measured 5 ft. 6 in.; set to two men, at 7*l.* per fathom; the lode presenting a very promising appearance, with good stones of lead.—Tribute: The pitch in the back of the 20, on the south lode, to six men, to be paid 20*s.* per ton for blende and 10*s.* per ton for lead; all the filling and landing to three men for one month, at 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, the taker to pay all cost. The machinery throughout the mine is working well.

CAPPAGH.—W. Thomas, June 19: I have just been all through the mine, and see no alteration in the different places since last week. Saturday next will be our setting-day, and I will then forward particulars as to all our operations, prospects, &c.

ASHWELL.—John Peart, June 17: The vein in drift below near limestone goes east is rather straight, but is improving, and some very good pieces of lead ore are got. No. 1 stop, next to the drift road, in the above stratum, has not been very rich in the lower part, but is looking better higher up. No. 2 stop, on the same stratum, is looking very well; the vein is 5 ft. wide, and well mixed with ore and easy to work. At present very nice ore is got in the plat above the near limestone. The stopes in the slaty haze is about the same as last reported. At Douke's there is nothing further to report; still sinking a lump on the near limestone.—June 20: Sold to-day 40 tons of lead ore to Messrs. Shield and Denning, at 12*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* per ton.

CEFN BRWYN.—James Paul, June 21: The engine-shaft below the 92 is in a good course of sinking, but I am sorry to say that our water supply in the pools will be quite exhausted to-night, which, of course, will impede the sinking; however, there is a change in the weather, and we have some nice showers of rain, which I hope will continue, in order to give us a good supply of water again quickly. The water for dressing, &c., has been scarce for the last nine or ten days. The lode in the 92 west is improving, and will now produce 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the two stopes over this level west is 5 ft. wide, worth on an average 2 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the stopes over the same level east the lode yields 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 80 west looks very promising, being 4 ft. wide, and producing good stones of lead ore. In the stopes over this level west the lode will yield 12 cwt. of lead and 16 cwt. of blende ore per fathom. The lode in the 80 east is without any change worthy of remark. In the stopes over the 56 east the lode is 6 ft. wide, producing 18 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The excavation for wheel-pit will be completed in about a fortnight, the principal part of which has been rock. The masses have nearly completed the lobby, and the building of the wheel-pit will be commenced as soon as possible. No time will be lost in completing the same, and erecting the wheel, &c., a portion of which is already on the mine.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Kito, W. J. Paul, June 17: Sturt's Engine-Shaft: In the 205 fm. level end west the lode is 1¼ ft. wide, and producing good stones of tin, and likely to improve.—Crenver Shaft: In the 130 fathom level end east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth for tin and copper 20*s.* per fathom.—St. George's Shaft: In the 190 fm. level end west the lode is not so good as when last reported, now worth 15*s.* per fathom.—Pelly's Engine-Shaft: The summen have been engaged this week in clearing out some old workings, and securing the ground east of shaft between the 210 and 220, fearing that it might give way, and bury the men in the bottom of the shaft.—Blewitt's Shaft: In the 180 fm. level end, west of the cross-cut, the copper ore part of the lode is worth from 35*s.* to 40*s.* per fathom, and the tin part left standing, which is 8 ft. wide, from appearances in the cross-cut is worth at least 10*l.* per fathom. The eastern end we shall set on Monday to drive by six men, which is of equal value. Since we made this discovery ten days ago we have driven to surface upwards of 30 tons of ore, worth at least 6*l.* per ton. In the 170 fm. level end, driving west of Richards's shaft, the lode is large, with a good branch of copper ore in it, and letting out hot water freely, which is a good indication. It being our setting next Saturday, a full report shall be sent to you.

CUDDEA.—F. Puckey, H. Harvey, June 20: At the 120 fm. level, driving west of Walker's shaft, on the north lode, we are carrying the end for the width of 5 ft. in the south or tin part of the lode, which is composed of quartz, peach, and iron, but at the present time is poor for tin. In the stopes in the back of the same level, behind the end, the tin part of the lode for 6 ft. wide is presenting a good appearance, and yielding a little tin, worth about 6*l.* 10*s.* per fm. In the cross-cut, driving north at the 142, west of the shaft, we have not yet reached the north lode; the ground in the end is a little more favourable for progress. In the stopes in back of the 142, west of shaft, and worth for tin and copper 20*s.* per fathom. The lode in the two stopes over this level west is 5 ft. wide, worth on an average 2 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the stopes over the same level east the lode yields 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 80 west looks very promising, being 4 ft. wide, and producing good stones of lead ore. In the stopes over this level west the lode will yield 12 cwt. of lead and 16 cwt. of blende ore per fathom. The lode in the 80 east is without any change worthy of remark. In the stopes over the 56 east the lode is 6 ft. wide, producing 18 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The excavation for wheel-pit will be completed in about a fortnight, the principal part of which has been rock. The masses have nearly completed the lobby, and the building of the wheel-pit will be commenced as soon as possible. No time will be lost in completing the same, and erecting the wheel, &c., a portion of which is already on the mine.

EAST DOLWEN.—John Davis, June 20: The cross-cut adit going south into this hill is making excellent progress, and I think we shall cut the Dolwenn lode sooner than I at first expected. I told you a fortnight since that I had put on several men to costean the surface to discover and prove the run of the Bodeoll lode through this grant; it is now cut, and so far as opened on is a very kind lode indeed. Since its discovery I have dialled the lode from the western boundary of the Dolwenn Mine, and find that it passes right through that sett we are cutting out a portion of the lode further east to lengthen the stopes; the lode here as far as seen for 8 ft. wide is worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the stopes west of the cross-course the part of the lode carrying for 9 ft. wide is worth about 14*l.* per fathom. At the 130, west of the shaft, and east of cross-course, on the lode and south branches, which we find in places to yield some good work for tin, and will about pay for working, and we consider there is still a good chance here for improvement. The average yield of tinstuff stamped during the month has been of a low quality.

just above the river. This Bodocoll lode is running parallel with and about 250 fathoms north of the Dolven lode.

EAST RHYNDALE.—J. Dunkin, June 21: We have discovered the new lode here at two points; the bottom level will be about 45 fms. deep, and the upper one about 30 fms. deep; the lode in each is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and presenting a very good appearance.

EAST SETON. J. Vivian and Son, H. Arthur, June 22: Cartwright's Shaft: The water is drained below the 34, therefore we shall without delay resume the driving of the 34 east; the lode in the end is 4 ft. wide, composed of copper ore, blende ore, and quartz, and very kindly in appearance. The tribute department is a little improved. At Basson's shaft, 5 ft. below the 46, the lode is just the same as reported on last week. In the 46, east and west of this shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed principally of spar and flookan, with occasional stones of copper ore. Flat-roof Shaft: We think the cross-cut north at the 44 is getting near the lode; in the same level, west of shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, kindly, and producing a little blende ore. In the 34, west of cross-cut, at this shaft, on the north lode, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz, impregnated with copper ore.

EAST TERRAS.—J. Harris James, June 20: Since your visit to the mine we have extended other long series of costeaning pits and shafts in various parts of the set; and it is very gratifying to be able to say the results have been most satisfactory in opening up a property the prospects of which are highly encouraging; in fact, such as seldom met with. The lodes discovered are masterly, the same that traverse the Terras property. We have explored and tested the value of these lodes in every possible manner, and the exploration shows that they are productive for all in quantity of the surface, and as depth is attained the yield increases. The veins have also been found to increase in value as depth is reached; the deepest point yet attained, however, is only 12 fms. below the surface; at this point the tinstone is of excellent quality. We shall soon be in a position to decide as to our ulterior operations.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, June 21: The men are progressing very satisfactorily with the 120 fms. level cross-cut north. The lode in the 98 east is 19 in. wide, containing stones of yellow ore. The lode in the 88 east is 2 1/2 ft. wide, principally spar, containing good stones of copper ore; it is letting out water freely, and we cannot understand why a good lode for copper has not been met with before this. The lode in the 75 east is 3 1/2 ft. wide, worth 2 1/2 tons of ore per fathom. The stone above this level is worth 2 1/2 tons per fathom. The stone above this level is worth 2 tons per fathom. The three stones above this level are worth 3 1/2, and 2 tons per fathom respectively. The lode in the 75 fms. level west from the engine-shaft, is worth for tin about 26l. or fathom.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—Richard Quentrell, June 21: The mine continues to look just the same as I reported last week. There is no improvement eastward, but we shall shortly resume sinking below the 70, on the most western bunch of tin, where we have a good lode. The stone in the back of the 80 west is looking very well.

EXCELSIOR.—G. Rickard, June 21: We have cut into the Thorne lode in the deep adit cross-cut nearly 6 ft., and not yet through it. We find, however, as we get further into it it becomes more adapted for the production of tin, and we may reasonably expect to find a leader thereof on the north or footwall. There is no change in the shallow adit cutting for remark since my last.

FLORENCE AND TONKIN.—W. V. ran, June 22: We are still driving by the side of the lead lode in the 45 fms. level south, and expect soon to intersect the south copper lode. The men relieve underground, and are making rapid progress, so that no time may be lost in developing this portion of the set, which holds out great promise, especially for the production of lead. In the winze sinking below the adit level there is every indication of a speedy improvement; the lode is producing stones of good quality copper ore, with the prospect of increased quantities as we deepen the winze, which is being done as fast as it is possible to be.

FRANCO CONSOLS.—W. Dodge, June 23: I am pleased to say the water is out, and the lode is drained to the bottom of Sutton's shaft. We shall now resume the driving of the bottom level on the lode, so productive of ore in the last working, and we believe we shall have it in our power to make continual sales of copper ore, equal, if not exceeding, the parcels sold in the former workings. We sold, yesterday, 45 tons of copper, and are now dressing and preparing another parcel, about equal in quantity, of better quality, for the ensuing month. The mine is looking well throughout, our prospects are very cheering, and I have no doubt within a very short period that Franco Consols will occupy a prominent position in the market.

FRANK MILLS.—J. Cornish, F. Cornish, N. Addema, June 21: The 145 cross-cut is suspended, and the men are engaged putting up the rise in back of the 138 north, by the west side of the lode, as far as possible, but the ground continues rather stiff, and our progress is, therefore, slow. The west part of the lode, in the 118 north, is now being taken down, which is producing 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom, but the quartz is more frequent in it, and, therefore, rather harder. The winze sinking in the bottom of the 100 north is down about 8 fms., without having yet seen either the east or west walls of the lode; the part being carried will produce 3/4 ton of lead ore per fathom, and looking very promising to continue down equally productive. The 100, driving south from engine-shaft, on the west part of the lode, is unproductive to value, but the lode is 2 ft. wide, consisting of friable quartz, with occasional stones of blende and iron; the ground is very strong and solid. The 84, driving south from engine-shaft, is yielding 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom, and also presenting a very promising appearance for improvement. The 45 fathom level ends, driving north and south on a west branch, north from Orchard air-shaft, are producing 4 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, respectively. The various stopes, and all other places throughout the mine, are without any change worthy of particular remark. All other machinery is in good order, and working well.

RAWDON QUARRY.—George Rowe, Jun., June 17: We have completed timbering and securing the ground in King's engine-shaft below the 95, where the lode was intersected, and the sinking of the shaft is now progressing very satisfactorily. The driving of the 55 east is continued on the north side of the lode, which course we purpose to continue for some short distance further, before cutting into or taking down the hard capels of the lode. There is no particular change in the character of the ground in the 82 cross-cut north during the past week. The 82 cross-cut, driving south through the lode, is showing an improved appearance, with very strong and solid, and good stones of ore. The lode in the different stopes at the 70 and 82 is worth from 3 to 4 and 5 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 70 east is over 6 ft. wide, composed of capel and spar, intermixed with ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the new winze sinking below the 70 is looking well, yielding 6 tons of good quality ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of this level is now worth 8 tons of ore per fathom. All other points of operation are without change.

GLASGOW GARDENS.—Wm. Taylor, June 20: Harvey's Lode: In the 78 east the lode is taken down from 3 to 4 ft. wide, per fathom, and ground easy for working. The 52 east is not looking quite so well, producing good stones of ore. I thought we should have had a good improvement here before this. In the 45 east the lode is a little improved; worth 5l. per fathom. In the 35 west the end has just passed through a cross-course, which has rather disordered the lode; now worth 8l. per fathom, and likely to improve. The 25 west is worth 12l. per fathom. We have resumed the rise in the back of this level, and the new shaft, the lode in which is worth 6l. per fth. The stopes on this lode vary in value from 10 to 14l. per fathom. We are pushing on the 52 cross-cut south in a very favourable channel of ore. We are pushing the lode north, judging from the distance the lode is apart further west. I am anxious to see the lode here. No change of importance in tribute pitches.

GORSBRO AND CEILYN LEVEL.—June 22: Last Saturday being our setting-day, the following bargains were arranged:—Coetia Elthil Shaft: The lode in the deep adit level, north of this shaft, is about 4 ft. wide, and of a most favourable character; driven from 18 yards, and of the present month to eight men, at 2l. per yard. Coetia Gelynen Shaft: The lode at the bottom of No. 1, 3/4 ton below the adit level, east of this shaft, is about 5 ft. wide, producing from 1 1/2 to 3/4 ton of lead per fathom; sunk last month 6 yards; re-set to eight men, at 6l. per ton. Our tribute pitches are looking better than when I last wrote you; that in the bottom of the deep adit level, east of Coetia Gelynen, is set to six men, at 6l. per ton. The pitch in No. 2 stopes, in the same level, I have set to four men, at 6l. per ton; the produce from all these points is most satisfactory. Wm. Shaw's Shaft: The 30 yard level west of the lode was driven last month 8 yards; re-set to four men, at 6l. per yard. Dressing is now being made good progress in this department, and hope to sample 10 tons of lead yield day.

GREEN HURTH.—W. Vipond, June 19: The stopes are still working a great width going south; they are poor, but the ground easy. The end going south in the cross vein is worth 8 cwt. of ore per fathom. In driving east on the old vein we have now upon another strong strong north and south vein, which we have been driving for some time, and which is worth 8 cwt. per fth. going south, and likely for improvement. The ground part of the old vein seems to be taken off its course with this. I have no doubt we shall find it going south, and I trust with similar results to what the same kind of intersection produced a year ago. The low level is driving by two men. The delivery of the 30 tons of ore was completed last Tuesday. The water is now abundant for dressing purposes, and the carpenters are busy erecting the buddle.

GRANBY CARRADON.—W. Taylor, June 21: I am glad to inform you that we have a decided change for the better in the ground in sinking the engine-shaft; we are through the hard floor of ground we had to contend with so long, and shall now I hope make much better progress. I am delighted to see this favourable change, and hope we shall soon get down the required depth (90 fathoms) to see the junction of the two south lodes, one of which has a fine appearance in the 70, producing large rocks of blende and copper ore. This 20 fms. deeper level should show a great change in the lodes, judging from the wonderful change in the 70, compared with the shallower levels. I am very anxious to reach this point as early as possible.

GREAT LAXEY.—R. Rowe, June 21: Owing to the dry weather the water has been in the bottom of the shaft since this day fortnight, and the men are now assisting in the preparatory work for sinking the Welsh shaft below the 210 fms. level. In the 220 end driving north the lode is large, and contains some blende and copper, but not enough to value. The 210 end is worth for lead and blende 100l. per fathom, and there is an unproved part of the lode still standing on the east of the 210 fms. level. In the 200, having taken down the lode for its full width, we have commenced to sink a sump within 2 fms. of the end, the lode is worth fully 100l. per fathom; besides affording the necessary ventilation to the 210, we expect this sump will lay open a rich section of ground for stopes. The rise in the roof of the 200 is worth 80l. per fathom. In the 190, the eastern part of the lode recently became small and poor, but it is again widening, and has every appearance of an early improvement for ore; the sump-sinking from this to the 300 fathom level is worth 70l. per fathom. In the 180 the ground is exceedingly hard and slow to drive, the lode is about 4 feet wide, and worth 40l. per fathom. The 165 end is much as last reported, the lode is worth about 40l. per fathom. We are driving at present on the hanging part of the lode, but there is another portion on the western side which we intend to cut into and prove. Since boring a sump from this to the 180 fms. level, we have been taking off the remaining part of the lode on the hanging side, which we find to be 4 feet wide, and worth 6l. per fathom. In the 185 end we have signs of an improvement; the lode has opened out to 3 feet wide, producing fine stuff for lead and blende. The sump in the 145, I am glad to say, continues to improve; the lode is now 1 1/2 feet wide, and worth 80l. per fathom. We attach much importance to this from the fact that the sump is going down in entirely new ground.—Dumbell's: In the 170 we have this month been taking down the lode in the roof to its full width at each end of the shaft, as this ground would require to be taken out before we could again commence sinking

the shaft; the lode in each end is worth 100l. per fathom. In the 155 end south the lode has fallen off in value, now worth 80l. per fathom. The north end is worth 40l. per fathom; and the 140 driving north is worth 80l. per fathom. The stopes generally are looking well.

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, June 19: We have no change to notice in the adit cross-cut south since our last advice. The ground is killing, which is letting out water freely, and we are, therefore, daily expecting to meet the lode.

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, June 22: In the adit cross-cut south, we have no change to notice from our last, the end being still in kill, intermixed with branches of spar and a little blende.

GREAT ROCK.—J. Kemp, June 21: I have no new feature to notice in any of our operations at the mine, everything progressing satisfactorily, and presenting the same favourable appearance as last reported. I have broken some nice solid stones of lead to-day in the deep adit level; the air is close in this level, so that I intend fixing air pipes, and the carpenter is employed making a machine to be worked by our engine, for the purpose of blowing air into this level. **GREAT WEST CHIVERTON.**—D. R. Strickland, June 21: No. 3 lode, west of the cross-course, is now 4 ft. wide, carrying a blue flookan on the footwall, composed of prlan, mudstone, and blue clay. Since it passed the cross-course it has changed its strike from an average of 30° south of west to a regular east and west lode. The ground is much easier for driving, having been able to set it on Monday last at 2l. per fathom. The total drive on this lode has reached over 40 fms., about 25 fms. of which went over lead ground. No. 2 lode is the same as last reported.

GREAT WESTERN.—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, June 21: Fisher's Lode: Mitchell's engine-shaft men are engaged at the present time cutting bearer holes preparatory to fixing a drawing lift in the 40 fathom level. In the 40 fms. level, driving east of Mitchell's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fathom. In this level driving west the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fth. In the stopes in the back of the 30 fms. level, west of the shaft, there is no alteration; the lode is worth 12l. per fathom. At the flat-roof shaft the men are employed fixing rods, &c., in order to commence sinking below the 30 fms. level. Middle Lode: Curtis's shaft is down 1 fathom 5 feet below the 35 fathom level; the lode in the shaft is 2 1/2 feet wide, and worth 10l. per fathom. In the 35 fms. stopes, in the back of the shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 9l. per fth. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 30 fathom level, east of the shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 12l. per fathom. In the 30 fms. level end driving west the lode is worth 3l. 10s. per fathom.—South Lode: In the 10 fms. level, driving west of Will's shaft, there is a little improvement; the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 3l. per fathom. In this level driving east the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 5l. per fathom. In the winze in the bottom of the deep adit the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 4l. 10s. per fathom.—North Lode: In the 20 fms. level (from surface), driving east of the eastern shaft, there is no alteration; the lode is worth 4l. 10s. per fathom.

GWYDYR CONSOLS.—W. Smyth, June 20: There is no change in Vuchelias new adit driving west, it continues to yield good saving work. We have taken down the lode in Smith's shop end, which is at present small and poor. There is no particular change in Sutton's shaft or in Owen's lode since last report.—Tynwll Mine: The mine is in fork. I have put the men to open in several parts of the stopes. One part in the end of ground in the stopes in the south level will yield about 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. There are other parts of the mine, which will, and the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 10l. per fth. The engine continues to work admirably.

HAFODAU (Cardigan).—John Paull, June 22: During the past month we have cut through the lode, which is 4 ft. wide, containing spar, clay-slate, blende, and mudstone, impregnated with lead ore. Since cutting through the lode we have extended east on its course about 7 ft.; the lode at present is not quite so large, but carries a well defined wall, and in all probability will improve as we proceed eastward; set to three men, at 85s. per fathom.

HARMONY AND MONTAGUE.—Hugh Houghton, June 22: We have cleared the 10 fms. level of Duncroft's shaft; it is driven 8 fathoms west of the cross-course, and the lode in the present end worth 70l. per fathom. We are now spilling through the cross-course in this level, west of Rogers's shaft, on Rogers's lode, and expect to get through it in the course of the week, when we shall ascertain if the level is extended beyond this point. Since my last adit level, driving west of Duncroft's, is holed to old workings, which is being cleared; we have found the lode west of this from 10 to 12 ft. wide, and looking well. We are getting on faster now in clearing up James's shaft, and hope to complete it by the end of next week; this winze done will command a great extent of good tin ground. There is a large pile of good tin stuff at surface picked out of the rubbish in clearing, which is good for the stamps.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—J. Richards, June 22: In the 120 fms. level, west of Bailey's shaft, the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, the leading part of which, 1 foot wide, is worth 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom. In the 100 fms. level west the lode is improved, and in a good course of ore, worth 50l. per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 110 fms. level west the lode is also improved, and is a magnificent lode, worth at least 120l. per fathom. The lode in the 100 fms. level in the back of the 110 fms. level is worth in each 25l. per fathom. In the 100 fms. level west we continue to drive by the side of the lode. In the deep adit level south the ground admits of fair progress being made.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—James Richards: Telegram: The lode in the winze is splendid, worth fully 120l. per fathom. The lode in the 110 west has improved, a fine course of ore, worth 50l. per fathom. **LEADS AND ST. AUBYN.**—John Curtis: Setting Report for June: Wilson's engine-shaft to sink below tin level, at 20 fms. level, at 20l. per fth. The lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fth. The 20 to drive west of Wilson's engine-shaft, by four men, at 60s. per fathom; the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 3l. per fth. Behind this end are six men stopping the back of this level, at 30s. per fth; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 3l. 10s. per fth. There are six men stopping the back of the 20 east, at 35s. per fth; the lode is 2 1/2 feet wide, worth 4l. per fth. To stopes in the back of the 10, west of Wilson's shaft, by two men, at 30s. per fth; the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 4l. per fth. To stopes in the back of the 10, west of Wilson's shaft, by two men, at 30s. per fth; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 4l. per fth.—Standard Lode: The 17 to drive west of Bastian's flat-roof shaft, by four men, at 30s. per fth, and 5s. in 1l. tribute; the lode is worth 3l. per fth. Behind this end are two men on tribute, at 9s. in 1l., and four men at 13s. 4d. in 1l. The 17 to drive east of Bastian's flat-roof shaft, by four men, at 20s. per fth, and 5s. in 1l. tribute; the lode is 6 in. wide, worth 3l. 10s. per fth. Behind this end are two men on tribute, at 9s. in 1l., and four men at 13s. 4d. in 1l. **LYWELLEN.**—John Davis, June 21: The sinking of the engine-shaft below the 62 is making fair progress; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and at the shaft carrying good spots of lead ore. The lode in the 50 east is worth about 10 cwt. of ore per fathom. I expect an improvement here ally. The stopes behind the end, in back of the level, is opening out well. The 40 east is without change. The two stopes in back of the 62, west of shaft, are each producing fully 1 ton of lead ore per cubic fathom. We are still short of water, although we have lately had notice of some rain.

MINERA UNION.—J. Nicholls, June 22: There is no alteration worthy of notice in this mine since last report. **NEW CROW HILL.**—A. Kent, T. Trelease, June 20: In the 100 fms. level we are making good progress in extending the level east; the lode in the same level is looking a little more promising, and is about 2 ft. wide, composed of mudstone, peach, prlan, &c. We are making good progress in clearing the 35 west.

NEW DALE.—R. Nines, June 20: We have driven the 75 north 9 feet, although the 13 fathoms shaft is very much altered, and much more mixed with ironstone, but still containing the sulphur chert and sulphur. The 75 south we have driven 5 ft., altogether 4 fms. 5 ft.; the character of the vein here is without any perceptible alteration, except regularly getting water, which is a favourable indication for ore. Johnson's lode we have driven 5 ft., altogether 4 fms. 5 ft.; the ground during the latter part of the week has been much more favourable for driving, and from the appearance we must now be close on the ore, which we are trying to get at as fast as possible. Holly Bank we have driven 5 ft., altogether 5 fms. 5 ft.; the lode is very much altered, and much more mixed with ironstone, but still containing the sulphur chert and sulphur. The 75 south we have driven 5 ft., altogether 4 fms. 5 ft.; the character of the vein here is without any perceptible alteration, except regularly getting water, which is a favourable indication for ore. Johnson's lode we have driven 5 ft., altogether 4 fms. 5 ft.; the ground during the latter part of the week has been much more favourable for driving, and from the appearance we must now be close on the ore, which we are trying to get at as fast as possible. Holly Bank we have driven 5 ft., altogether 5 fms. 5 ft.; the lode is very much altered, and much more mixed with ironstone, but still containing the sulphur chert and sulphur.

NEW HENDRA.—Richard King, June 19: There is no particular alteration in the adit level since my last; the ground continues to let out more water, which indicates our near approach to No. 1 lode. I have applications for another place of ground on tribute in the eastern part of the set, which I expect to set to-day, from which ground, through the dry season, we may reasonably expect some water to flow.

NEW HINGTON.—George Rickard, June 22: The engineers are proceeding with the work on the mine as fast as possible, and we hope to get the engine to work about the middle of July.

NEW TRELAUNY.—J. Truett, June 17: The engine-shaft has been sunk 8 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the 50, where the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, prlan, and carbonate of lime, intermixed with mudstone; ground by the side is favourable for sinking. To drive the 40 west 6 fms. stent by four men, at 3l. per fth. The lode is 3 ft. 6 in. 1 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of quartz, chiefly of mudstone, intermixed with quartz and flookan, of a kidney appearance.

NEW VICTORIA (Ashburton).—Wm. George, June 17: The distance driven into the south lode at the 94 is about 3 to 4 fms., the ground being very hard and troublesome is the reason that more progress is not made. We are breaking some good stones of mudstone here, which are thickly intermixed with copper, and the appearance of the lode is improving as we proceed. The cross-cut south at the 86, through the north lode, has not yet intersected anything on which it is advisable to drive. The stopes in the back of the 86 level is turning out good mudstone work. In the 86 level, driving east from the 66 fms. level cross-cut, on south lode, there has been no change since setting-day.

NEW WHEAL GRYLLS.—P. Floyd, June 22: The lode in the 12 fms. level, west of Cook's shaft, driving by two men, is producing rich stones of tin, and altogether good average work, worth 8s. per barrow, it is 18 in. wide, and has a very promising appearance, and I have no doubt will improve as we approach the great cross-course. The stopes in the back of this level are looking better, the lode is 2 ft. wide, also worth upon an average 8s. per barrow. We intend shortly to commence driving in the deep adit, east of Cook's shaft, by four men, when I hope to report to you a great improvement. Our sampling of tinstone will take place at the usual time.

NEW WHEAL KINGSTON.—W. Motherell, June 23: The lode continues to look well in the adit end, and since my last we have broken some splendid black oxide, rich peach, and yellow copper ore, and good stones of silver-lead-saving work; this is only 9 fms. from surface. **ROBERT'S.**—J. Williams, June 22: The lode in the 320, west of Petherick's shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 208 west is worth 10l. per fth. The rise over the 170 west is worth 8l. per fth. The 196, west of cross-cut, from Praed's shaft, produces saving work for tin. In the 208 cross-cut south, west of Praed's shaft, we have intersected a branch, about 4 inches wide, containing peach, mudstone, and copper ore. We continue to drive the cross-cut, as water is flowing therefrom. No change elsewhere.

NORTH DOWNS.—James Williams, June 20: On Saturday last we set the following bargains:—The sump-wine to six men, the month; the lode is worth for the width carried, 10 ft., 10l. per fth. The 60, west of cross-cut, to four men, the month; the lode is gradually improving in appearance, and producing more ore than for some time past. The 70, east of sump-wine, to four men, the month; the lode is worth 8l. per fth. Three stopes working in bottom of the 70 are worth respectively 7l., 9l., and 10l. per fth. The 30, south of Bennett's, is driving by three men and three boys, where we have a most fertile cross-course; since its intersection we have driven into it over 2 fms.; it has the appearance of now getting through it; when satisfied on this point we shall turn in search of the main part of the lode. Although it is rather difficult to trace the lode about this cross-course, when found it has mostly proved productive.

The rise in back of the 40 we have suspended for the present, and put the men to work on the large tin lode at Wheal Pever, where we anticipate profitable results. Our pay and setting passed off satisfactorily.

NORTH POOL.—June 21: Ballarat shaft is now 7 1/2 fathoms below the 52, and good progress is being made in sinking; the lode is of masterly appearance, being fully 8 ft. wide, and containing larger patches of copper ore than hitherto, also prlan and mudstone; its present depth is about 2 ft. in a fathom. We have fired a new lift at the 52, and added on 3 fms. of main rods, which, with the whole of the pitwork and engine, are working in the most satisfactory manner.

OLD GUNNISLAKK.—P. Phillips, June 21: We are making pretty good progress in our preparations at the bottom of the shaft for getting away the stuff, &c., but find it necessary to put in a run of pipes, the air being at times so bad that the men could not otherwise work.

PARYS MOUNTAIN.—T. Mitchell, June 22: The only feature this week worthy of notice is that the 90 fms. level on Carreg-y-doll lode is producing ore of a better quality and the coming in over this place is looking very promising; the end is yielding a little copper ore. The cross-cut at the 100, driving towards the Carreg-y-doll, is progressing satisfactorily. The 30 east of Dyer's, on Middle lode, is getting into a change of ground of an improved character, and yielding a little ore of good quality. The adit end at Morfaud is passing through a series of small branches, containing sulphur mixed with spots of copper and lead; the ground is still hard for driving. We are opening on the blue stone course near the surface. The lode at this point is from 12 to 15 feet wide, containing beds of blue stone from 6 in. to 2 ft. wide, mixed up with prlan (or kilias). We are not in a position to say how far this blue stone is likely to continue. It will be our setting on Saturday next. We shall sample on Tuesday, 27th inst., one lot of copper ore and one lot of precipitate.

PEDNAN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, June 17: Sump: We have passed through a productive part of the lode in the 150, although it is unsettled in the cross-course. There are branches of the lode still further north; we are cross-cutting to prove them. The lode in the 140 west is worth 14l. per fth. In the pitch in the bottom of this level the lode produces 10 cwt. of black tin per cubic fathom for 12 ft. wide. In the 130 north the lode is unproductive, but the ground favourable for rising. Street: In the 47 east, the lode is worth 12l. per fth. In the 47 west the lode is worth 20l. per fth.—Cobbler's: In the 120 west the lode is worth 10l. per fth. In the 90 fms. level west the lode is worth 10l. per fth. In the 90 west rise the lode is worth 6l. per fth. In the 80 west the lode is worth 6l. per fth. In the 70 west the lode is worth 8l. per fth. In the 60 east the lode is worth 10l. per fth. In the 60 west the lode is worth 8l. per fth. In the 55 west the lode is worth 9l. per fth. In the 50 west the lode is worth 12l. per fth. In the 40 west the lode is worth 15 tons 3 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs. of black tin, at 80l. 15s. per ton. No other changes to report.

PENHALLS.—S. Bennetts, W. Higgins, June 17: During the past week there has been but little lode broken on either of the principal productive points, except in the rise above the 50 east, where it continues worth fully 15l. per fth. The west Pink shaft has been cleared of stuff, and drained of water to the bottom of the 17; from the quantity of water found here the workings must be very extensive.

PENRYNERY.—W. Nancarrow, J. Dalbridge, June 21: The 130, driving east on the Big Ore lode, is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 120, driving east on Big Ore, the lode is worth a good 2 tons per fathom. In the 80 cross-cut, from the Big Ore towards the Warm Water lode, no lode yet cut, but looking at the warp or bend in the footwall or rock we think we are very near to it. The lode in the 70 west, on Big Ore lode, is looking the same as last reported. The 60 west, on Big Ore lode, is still producing good stones of ore, and improving as we drive on. The winze sinking below the 60, on Big Ore lode, is down 6 feet; this winze is 9 feet long, and for the length is worth 3 tons per fathom. In the back of this level, five in number, are as last reported, averaging 2 1/2 tons per fathom. The two stopes in the back of the 50, on Big Ore lode, are worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom each. The stopes in the bottom of the 40, on Big Ore lode, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom. The 40 east, on Warm Water lode, is worth 3 tons per fathom, and looks promising for a speedy improvement. The three stopes on Big Ore lode, in the bottom of the 30, west of Gln shaft, are worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom.—Bland's: In the 44, on Big Ore lode, driving east, the lode is without change since last report. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom. The lode in the 44, on Warm Water lode, is still producing good stones of ore both east and west.—Potter's Pit: In driving west in the 25, on Big Ore lode, we have great pleasure in stating that last night we met with a good discovery here; the lode here as far as seen is 1 1/2 ft. wide, solid ore—a splendid-looking lode, and if this lasts we shall open out an entirely new mine. We forward to-day a lump of ore, so that you may see a sample of the same. We have sent you a telegram respecting the discovery in Potter's Pit.

POTTER'S CONSOLS.—James Nance, June 20: Flat-roof Shaft: The lode in the shaft is presenting a very kindly character for tin, also opening out wider as we proceed in depth, it is now 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fth. In the 30 west we are driving by the side of the lode, carrying a portion of it, which is large and masterly, with streams of water issuing from it; we think this to be a good indication for its being productive and of long continuance. Nowhere in the mine has the water been so strong, and the lode producing so much tin for the small quantity taken, as at this point; it is at this point, 1 ft. 6 in. in the stopes in the back of this level, the lode is worth 5l. per fth. In the 20, driving west, the lode has a better appearance, being 3 feet wide, worth 4l. per fth. In the stopes in the side of this level the lode is worth 6l. per fth.—Western Shaft: The sinking of this shaft is progressing; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stamping work. There is no change to notice in the tribute department.

PERRAN WHEAL VYVYAN.—D. R. Strickland, Wm. Perry, June 22: In driving the adit level, on No. 1 lode, it is 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of hard quartz, mudstone, iron, and a small flookan; the ground is harder than usual, but so much quartz in the lode; this we hope will shortly disappear.—No. 3 Lode: The end going east is still turning south towards the gossan part of the lode. We have had all this week four men costeaning near the crossing lanes until to-day; we have placed on two more men. In order to find No. 2 lode, which in the western part of the mine is 40 fms. south of our No. 1 lode. From the size and composition of the caunter lode that we have seen at places, 200 fms. west of us, we believe we have it, and of a similar character; the lode is worth 10 cwt. of ore per fth. and a small flookan, quartz, and iron; the latter is full of veins that take in a man's fist; this is the strongest bar we have yet seen on the lode, and believe No. 2 near it; we have two men sinking pits south to find No. 2 lode, which has been seen only in the very western ground, and we are now 300 fathoms to the east of it, and we should not be acting justly to you if we did not find Nos. 1 and 2 here before going further east. We placed to-day two men to costean north and east of the lode, and find No. 1 lode, which cannot be far off our present workings. Should this caunter continue its size and composition we consider that a trial shaft should be sunk on it but until we cut No. 2 lode we could not positively state. Should this be done or not, there is one thing if we sink so near the junction of the caunter and No. 2 lode we shall have to break ground in the corn field at all appearances at present. We are consulting and advising together as to the best mode of working for the benefit of the company, and we do not intend to produce any further interest.

POWELL UNITED.—John Trevelyan, June 22: The lode in the 74, or bottom level, is worth 10 cwt. of ore per fth. The winze sinking under the 62 is worth 4 tons per fth. We are now enabled to sink this winze with six men, as the water has considerably decreased; these two bargains are leaving rich stopping ground that will be taken away to great advantage and profit. The stopes are yielding on average 2 tons per fth. The end at the 52 is now close to the perpendicular of ore ground in the 26, I am, therefore, in hopes of reporting favourably to you in a short time of great improvement; if such is the case the property is then doubled in value, and the returns commensurate. There are other points of a deeply interesting nature relative to the future of this property, which I shall write you fully on in course of few days.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, W. Gifford, June 29: Copper Department: All the ends are being driven by the side of the lode; consequently, there is no change in any part of the mine to report.—Silver Department: In the 20 west the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, principally flookan, with occasional stones of white iron intermixed. The stopes in the back of the 20 are yielding saving work for silver.

PRINCESS OF WALES.—T. Foote, G. Rickard, June 21: The lode in the adit driving west is 18 in. wide, composed of peach, friable spar, and mudstone, spotted with copper ore. No other change.

QUEEN.—W. Kuott, June 21: The shaftmen are engaged cutting elstern-plat, bearer-logs, &c., and putting in pen-house at the 30, below adit, which will be completed in one week from this

through centre. Beam centre of wrought-iron 27 in. in diameter; main shaft

27 in. in diameter. The total weight is estimated to be, without pumps, 1,500,000 lbs., and its capacity 15,000 gallons, or sixty tons pumped 300 ft. high per minute. The beams and pins weigh about 210,000 lbs., and the other parts in proportion.—*Pittsburg Iron Works.*

PINTO.—Extract from the *Eureka Daily Sentinel*, May 28: We can congratulate the company on the fact that they will obtain one of the finest properties in Nevada, which, well managed, will yield them a better return for the investment than can usually be found. The purchase will be of great value to the mining interest of this part of Nevada, as a mill will at once be erected by the company. We shall look for active work to commence at once, and we presume it will be of size sufficient to do crushing for outside parties.

NEVADA.—The Chollar-Potosi Mine, on the Comstock lode, paid in dividends to its shareholders from Jan. 1 to June 1, of the present year, the sum of \$1,120,000, it being over 6 per cent. per month upon the present selling price of the stock in San Francisco.

THE LEAD MINES OF SOUTH SHROPSHIRE, AND THE PROPOSED MINSTERLEY MINERAL RAILWAY.—The proposed railway will be constructed upon the usual gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in., it will have a junction with the existing line of the joint committees at Minsterley Station, and it has been laid out so that it will afford ample facilities to each mine in the district. The estimated traffic will fully justify the expenditure of the capital required for the undertaking, as the present traffic alone to and from the mines will give a handsome dividend upon the proposed outlay, and a great increase is certain to follow upon the opening of the line. It is stated that the scheme has been received very favourably, and is supported by the landowners, and that the necessary arrangements are being made for an application to Parliament for a Bill. Mr. Stow, who is concerned for most of the landowners, is acting as the solicitor, Mr. Townsend, C.E., as the engineer, and Mr. Bristowe as the secretary.

VAN.—This mine continues to improve. There is still a splendid lode in the winze east of shaft in the 30 fm. level.

EAST VAN.—As will be seen by the notice appearing in another column, this property, immediately adjoining Van, and traversed by the Van lode, has the same direction and executive as Van. East Van has a run of something like ½ mile in length upon the course of the Van lode, and is no less than 20 fms. wide, as against 13 fms. in Van, and most favourably compares with the lode at a corresponding depth in that extraordinary mine. The Chairman is Mr. Thomas Clement Munday, who occupies a similar position in Van.

TANKEVILLE.—Rich as the 92 and 102 fm. levels are, the lode in the bottom of the shaft is still better, and is even 4 to 5 tons more valuable than it was last reported. They will reach the 112 next month. This is really a wonderful mine.

FEDW.—We are informed that since the meeting on Wednesday the whole of the 600 new shares have been applied for. The works will now be pushed on with spirit, and with every prospect of great success. The lode is a very fine one, and in the limited ground yet opened has yielded 100 tons of lead ore, while the new discovery is valued at 3½ to 4 tons per fathom, going into whole ground believed to be ahead of all the levels as far as driven. Even now there are only 1800 shares, and there is efficient machinery erected and at work. The mine is about five miles south of Van.

EAST TERRAS.—By reference to the report of Captain James, inserted in another column, it will be seen that energy is being exercised, and that energy directed by discretion. The engine-shaft, commenced on May 5, is already down 12 fathoms; the other explorations and proofs are being prosecuted *pari passu*. The results confirm expectations regarding the increasing value of the lodes and claims as depth is attained. These highly encouraging facts must certainly tend to create confidence in the proprietors, as well as establish the reputation of this now greatly favourite district. The agent states that he will soon be in a position to decide on future permanent and extensive works, and when he notifies his readiness orders will be issued to expedite the works with all possible vigour. The caution thus exercised by the directors meets the entire concurrence of the shareholders.

HINGTON DOWN.—A telegram was received at the office, on Thursday, advising an improvement in the lode at the 110 fm. level west. The sale of ore (160 tons) on June 22 is expected to realise about 1200l., leaving a profit on the two months' working of from 700l. to 800l. The prospects of the mine are now such as to warrant the belief that ere long dividends will be resumed, and as the 120 is gradually approaching the shoot of ore gone down from the 110 the shareholders may look forward to a lasting and profitable mine.

PAWTON HEMATITE IRON MINES (near Wadebridge).—It is said these extensive mines are about to resume working by a few influential gentlemen from the North of England. They have been on the mines, and give their opinion of the iron they saw at surface to be the very finest hematite iron for making steel. These mines were worked for some years by Messrs. Levick and Simpson, of the Bialia Ironworks, South Wales; but, owing to their failure, by the American war, they ceased in 1865. Never did they look so well before as at the time they were knocked—the lode is 18 ft. wide. They have shipped about 8000 tons of iron at Wadebridge within the year.

NEW GEOLOGICAL MAP.—We have on several occasions noticed the publication of maps illustrative of the geological features which this country presents, and 28 years ago we drew attention to the first appearance of Knipe's Geological Map of the British Isles and part of France, inscribed to the late Prince Consort. Careful examination and comparison of the revised edition of the map now completed shows that minute which could only be reached after a long period of personal research in the field, at no doubt, great labour and cost, but which will assuredly maintain for it the high place it has so long occupied in public estimation. The appearance of the map, therefore, will be hailed with pleasure, since it will be a great acquisition to geologists generally. It is carefully hand-coloured, and, as a characteristic, all the mineral fields are distinctly defined. The auriferous regions of Scotland have been contributed by Dr. Lindsay, those of North Wales by the author. In a note from the late Mr. Thomas John Taylor, London, he says, "I am well aware of the pains Mr. Knipe has taken to examine personally the geology of our border district, and how greatly his map exceeds in accuracy all others I have seen as the result of such examination." The map, as a whole, is a most valuable acquisition to the geology of this country. In addition to the physical features of the country, the railways and other lines of communication are laid down with precision and distinctness, establishing its truthfulness of being the best railway map of the British Isles, whilst the introduction of much minutiae of the environs of Paris, its forts, railways, and section of artesian well increases its usefulness.

STEAM-BOILER INSPECTION.—The Select Committee on Steam-Boiler Explosions, of which Mr. Hick, member for Bolton, was chairman, has, it is believed, reported by a considerable majority against inspection.

OUR COAL SUPPLY.—We hear that the labours of the Royal Commission on Coal, appointed a few years ago by Sir George Grey, are on the point of completion, and the result is the demonstration of the fact that, assuming a certain annual increase in the rate of consumption, sufficient economically obtainable coal exists in Great Britain and Ireland to last from 800 to 1000 years. If this be so, neither Mr. Gladstone nor any future Prime Minister for many generations to come need urge the House of Commons to pay off the National Debt on the ground of the approaching exhaustion of our coal fields.—*Times.*

JAPANESE COAL will be consumed in future by the English vessels in the Japanese seas. The coal produced from Takasima is reported to be equal to the best English coal. This colliery is now producing about 200 tons of coal a week, with capabilities, it is said, for producing 500 tons.—*Nippon Gazette.*

IRON AND STEEL TUBES.—The invention of Mr. A. BALLANTYNE, Glasgow, relates, first, to constructing a machine having rollers, with any number of sequential sets varying from two to five, for the purpose of drawing and bending tubes or skelps and open hollow tubes at a nearly uniform circumferential speed; secondly, to making the first pair of cylindrical feeding or curved feeding and bending rollers, or both of these with projecting edges bevelled on the inner side, so that either or both pairs will either individually or jointly scarf the edges of the metal plate while being passed or rolled through the machine by these and the other bending, finishing, and delivering rollers for forming the same into tubes or skelps; thirdly, to the use of a differential or stopped groove formed in one or two of the rollers forming a set in order to overlap the edges of scarf or lap jointing tubes or skelps.

BLOOMING IRON AND STEEL.—Messrs. J. DORRELL and J. F. RUDGE, Smethwick, propose to mount upon a horizontal shaft a large or principal roll, having deep bell-mouthed corrugated flanges, provided with transverse ribs on the barrel part. An eccentrically fixed concave guard or plate having corrugations on its concave surface is fixed near the roll in such a position that the ball of iron or steel to be operated upon when thrown between the flanges of the roll is carried against the guard, and is rolled and squeezed between the barrel and flanges of the roll and the guard. As the ball passes the lower end of the guard is brought against an upcast roll between which and the principal roll it is operated upon. The ball is made to rotate much quicker by the upcast roll, but its descending motion is continued over the superior velocity of the principal roll. The ball on leaving the upcast roll in the form of a cylindrical bloom passes away between a bottom roll and the principal roll, by the action of which it is compressed into a slab or mould, ready to be rolled, forged, or puddled. The bearings of the principal roll are pressed upon by strong springs, and the upcast roll is kept to its bearings against the bloom by means of a weighted lever.

ANTI-FRICTION METAL.—The invention of Mr. J. HOYLE, Wheelton, consists of an alloy of about twenty-four parts by weight of tin, thirty-two parts of lead, and six parts of antimony, the latter being added in fine powder to the other two metals when in a molten state.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Unionism; Accidental Death Assurance; Assurance of Miners' Lives; Important Discovery of Coal and Iron (J. A. Knipe); Iron Smelting—the Ferrie Furnace; Industrial Tontine System; Patent Laws, and the Working Classes; Practical Mining—High-Fall Stamps; American Mining Speculation (H. H. Roche); Mining in Sweden—the Solstad Mine (R. Knapp); Science and the Empire Art inseparable in Mining (R. Knapp); Dressing of Ores, No. IX., by J. Darlington (illustrated); Mining in Cardiganshire (S. Treveltham); Devon Great Consols; British Mining, Ancient and Modern (Thos. Spargo); Parys Mountain Mine—North Wales Ordnance and Geological Survey—Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society—Steam Shipbuilding on the Clyde—Coal in Austria—Mining in Greece—Mineral Wealth of Australia—Formation of the Central City Mining Company—Successful Application of Machinery in Mining—Californian News—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mines Reports—Patent Matters, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JUNE 23, 1871.

COPPER.				IRON.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Best selected .p. ton	76	0	0	Bars Welsh, in London	7	10	0
Tough cake and tile	76	0	0	Ditto, to arrive	7	7	10
Sheeting & sheets	77	0	0	Nail rods	7	10	0
Boils	79	0	0	Do, in London	7	12	0
Bottoms	82	0	0	Bars, ditto	8	0	0
Old	80	0	0	Do, at works	7	15	0
Burra Burra	76	0	0	Hoops, ditto	8	2	0
Wire.....per lb.	0	9	10	Sheets, single	9	7	11
Tubes	0	10	10	Pig No. 1, in Wales	3	15	0
BRASS.				Refined metal, ditto.	4	0	0
	£	s.	d.	Bars, common ditto <td>6</td> <td>15</td> <td>0</td>	6	15	0
Sheet	84	0	0	Do, mch. Tyneor Tees	6	15	0
Wire	73	0	0	Do, railway, in Wales	6	15	0
Tubes	84	0	0	Do, in London	6	15	0
Yellow Metal Sheathing	63	0	0	To arrive	9	17	0
Sheets	64	0	0	Pig No. 1, in Clyde	2	17	0
SPELTER.				Do, f.o.b. Tyneor Tees <td>2</td> <td>9</td> <td>0</td>	2	9	0
	£	s.	d.	Do, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do <td>2</td> <td>6</td> <td>2</td>	2	6	2
Foreign on the spot	118	0	10	Railway chairs	5	17	0
" to arrive	18	10	0	" spikes	11	0	12
ZINC.				Indian Charcoal Pigs,	6	5	0
	£	s.	d.	in London, p. ton.	6	5	0
In sheets	24	10	0	STEEL.			
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	9	10	0		£	s.	d.
TIN.				Swed., in kegs (rolled)	12	0	13
	£	s.	d.	" (hammered)	13	0	14
English blocks	132	0	0	Ditto, in faggots	10	16	0
Do, bars (in bris.)	133	0	0	English, spring	17	0	23
Do, refined	132	0	0	LEAD.			
Bancro	132	0	0		£	s.	d.
Straita	131	0	0	English Pig, com.	18	0	18
TIN-PLATES.*				Ditto, L.B.	18	5	0
	£	s.	d.	Ditto, W.B.	19	5	0
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1	8	6	Ditto, sheet	18	15	0
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1	15	0	Ditto, red lead	20	10	0
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1	13	6	Ditto, white	28	0	30
IX Ditto, 3d quality	1	13	6	Ditto, patent shot	20	10	0
IX Coke	1	4	0	Spanish	17	15	0
IX Ditto	1	10	0	REMARKS.			
Canadaplates, p. ton	13	10	0	The past week has still further developed most branches			
Ditto, at works	13	10	0	of the metal trade, and the aspect of affairs is as encouraging as it			

* At the works, is, to is. 6d. per box less. † Add 6s. for each x.
Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. † Add 6s. for each x. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—The past week has still further developed most branches of the metal trade, and the aspect of affairs is as encouraging as it has been. There has not been any marked increased activity, but nothing has arisen in any way to interfere with the steady onward course of the market. Demand continues good for almost all descriptions of metals. One and all participate in the improvement which the hopeful signs of the times seem to indicate as the probable future course of prices.

COPPER.—This metal continues to assume an upward tendency. Transactions have taken place at advancing rates, 66l. 15s. to 67l. having been paid for Chili bars, Urmeneta brand. Chili bars now quoted 66l. to 67l. In English full rates have been obtained for tough, and 76l. realised for Wallaroo, with some slight additional prompt. The value of ore and regulus has increased to 13s. 9d., 14s. per unit, and the market altogether presents a more encouraging appearance than it has for a very long time past, and seems to occupy a more permanent basis than heretofore.

IRON.—The rail market is unaltered, but ironmasters being full of work are not disposed to submit to the slightest concession in their quotations, as orders continue to flow in in sufficiently large quantities to furnish an abundance of employment. In Welsh bars there is a fair business doing, but some of the makers are working off existing contracts, and are more open now to enter upon fresh engagements. Late rates are firmly maintained. With regard to Staffordshire, there is no change of any importance to report. Prices remain much about the same as before. Swedish bars of Indian assortments have been in better request, and all that could be bought out of stock have been taken at full rates—10l. 2s. 6d. The stock being now exhausted will help to uphold the market, and as the price in Sweden is above the price at which iron has been recently sold in London, there is no prospect of sellers accepting any lower rates during the current season.—*Scotch Pigs:* The position of this metal is very good, there being a still further increase in deliveries, as shown by the weekly shipments. The market has, perhaps, been not quite so lively, owing to the absence of speculative transactions. Shipments for the week ending June 17 were 15,829 tons, against 11,800 tons for the same period last year, showing an increase of 4627 tons upon the week, and 45,541 tons since Dec. 25, 1870. Present quotations for mixed numbers, 56s. 7d. to 56s. 9d.

LEAD.—A steady but quiet market. Prices unchanged.

SPELTER.—Since last week the firmness of the market has increased, but there is as yet no material change observable in prices.

QUICKSILVER.—Large orders would be accepted at 9l. 10s., but small quantities could not be bought under 10l.; but at this reduction buyers are still disinclined to ship to the East.

TIN has been very firm throughout the week, and the necessities of tin-plate makers compel them to come into the market and purchase at the prices demanded by sellers, which have shown a continual tendency to advance. Banca, in Holland, quoted 79 fls. As the requirements for tin-plate purposes are likely to be very large for some time to come, the opinion of the likelihood of a still further advance in tin will, probably, be confirmed. Pressing orders are in the market for tin and tin-plates on French account, stocks in France having completely run out. The demand from that quarter is likely to be very large, and sellers have already found a difficulty in complying with the demand of their customers with reference to speedy deliveries.

TIN-PLATES.—Makers' books are filled up, and any orders given now would only be taken at advanced prices and for distant delivery.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week only number 77 ships. For household coals there has been in active enquiry, and prices quote an advance of 6d. Hartley coals without change in value. Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 18s.; Haswell Wallsend, 18s.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 16s. 9d.; Kellow Wallsend, 16s. 3d.; Eden Main, 16s. 9d.; Harton Wallsend, 15s.; Hawthorn Wallsend, 14s. 6d.; Tunstall Wallsend, 15s. Unsold, 6 cargoes; 10 ships at sea.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, of Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in May was 1,225,742 tons, against 985,899 tons in the corresponding month of 1870, showing an increase of 239,843 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern Ports, 688,404 tons; Yorkshire, 70,379 tons; London, 7778 tons; Liverpool, 50,171 tons; Severn Ports, 330,699 tons; and Scotch Ports, 78,311 tons. The increase was—Northern Ports, 126,350 tons; Yorkshire, 28,223 tons; London, 5154 tons; Liverpool, 13,512 tons; Severn, 61,098 tons; Scotch, 5506 tons. Total, Jan. to May, 1871, 4,402,500 tons; corresponding period last year, 4,155,366 tons.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.—(Messrs. J. Berger Spence and Co., Manchester, June 21.)—Soda: Cream caustic, at 12l. 15s. to 13l.; white, 60 per cent., 13l. 15s. to 14l.; soda ash active, at 2½d. to 2½d.; soda crystals, fair enquiry, at 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s.; bi-carbonate, 12l. to 12l. 10s.; salt cake, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 7s. 6d., and firm; Glauber salts, 3l. 2s. 6d.—Nitrate of Soda: Saltes made at 14l. 5s. to 14l. 10s.—Potash: Muriates, 80 per cent., little business done, at 9l. to 9l. 5s. f.o.b.; potashes, 33s. to 33s. 6d.; pearl ashes, 39s. to 40s.; Prussiate, red, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d.; yellow, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d.; chlorate, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.—Salt-petre: Foreign, 28s. to 30s.; refined, 32l. to 34l.—Alum: At 6l. to 6l. 6s. for loose lump; in export barrels, 7l.; ground, 7l.—Bleaching Powder: Makers now offer at 12l. 10s. to 13l.—Ammonia: White and grey salts at 18l. to 19l.; brown, 14l. to 14l. 5s.; carbonate, 6½d.—Iron Salts: Green and rusty coppers, improved, at 52s. 6d. to 55s.; dry coppers, 52s.; chloride of iron, 6l.—Copper Salts: Sulphate of copper, 23l. to 23l. 10s.—Arsenic: At 6l. 15s. to 7l. 5s. for fine powdered.—Acid: Tartaric, steady, at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d.; oxalic, 9½d. to 10d.; sulphuric, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 15s.; carbolic, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.—Magnesia: Epsom salts, 4l. 10s. to 4l. 17s. 6d. for refined.—Oils: Olive, 45l. to 47l. 10s.; spindle, 6d. to 6s. per cask, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pure white Norwegian cod liver oil, 4s. 6d. to 4s. per

gallon.—Pitch: Unchanged, 12s. to 15s.—Benzole: Little improvement, 2s. 9d. to 3s., for 30 per cent.—Disinfectants: Patent, 5l.; carbolic, 10l.—China Clay: 22s. per ton.—Pyrites: Firm, at 7d. to 8d. for Spanish.—Phosphates: Superphosphates, 25 to 30 per cent., 3l. 10s.; precipitated phosphate of lime, 40 to 50 per cent., 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.; Estramadura, 1s. 2d. per unit; mineral phosphates, 55 to 60 per cent., 10½d. per unit.—Manganese: 70s. to 90s. for 60 and 70 per cent.—Iron Ore: Hematite, 19s. to 20s.; oolitic, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.

COPPER.—Messrs. James and Shakspeare—A cargo of rich Cape ore in Swansea was taken this week at 13s. 9d., and some ore of low produce also lying there fetched 13s. 6d. per unit; importers are not now free sellers even at higher rates. Business in bars has been restricted, owing to the smallness of the quantity on sale; Lota realised 65l. 10s. to 66l. 5s. cash; Urmeneta 66l. to 67l.; and good, together with best brands, 67l. same terms. It is now difficult to give quotations with any precision, but we consider the market to be firm at 5s. to 10s. over the highest named figures, with strong buyers at the old prices. The demand for Wallaroo has been good, but here also the transactions were but small owing to want of sellers; about 300 tons were purchased from 76l. 5s. to 76l., and at the last rate there are no further sellers. English is in more request, and tough and select have been taken freely at reduction of 20s. per ton from the official quotations.

The MINE SHARE MARKET has been particularly active this week, and a great many mines have been dealt in at advanced prices. The standard for copper ores improved 1l. 17s. per ton at the Cornish sale on Thursday, and a demand for shares in copper mines is springing up in Cornwall in anticipation of still greater improvements. The supply of copper ores has considerably decreased of late years, and the quantity which it is supposed France will require now that peace has become assured must inevitably cause a corresponding advance in the price of metals, and a more remunerating price for ores.

Tin mines are still in considerable request, and Carn Brea shares have advanced to 140. At this time last year the shares were at 17, and scarcely noticed. Tincofts, which were 36 twelve months ago, have reached 54. Other tin mines also, such as Wheal Uny and Wheal Grenville, have risen more than cent. per cent. in the same period; and there is now a fair prospect that good copper mines, which in the last year or two have been as seriously depressed as tin mines were a few years previously, may have a "turn in the wheel."

To show the effect produced on a large copper mine by a rise or fall of 1l. per ton on ores, we may instance a mine returning 1500 tons a month (like Devon Great Consols), and worked at a cost (which cannot be reduced, whatever the price of ore may be), say of 4000l. per month. With ore at 37l. per ton, there would be a profit of about 500l. per month, but a rise to 47l. per ton would increase the profit to 2000l. a month, and in this way mines such as Devon Consols, South Caradon, West Seton, East Grenville, and others, will be most materially benefited by a rise in copper; and many others, struggling to meet their costs, will become profitable.

Devon Great Consols, 95 to 100; the 115 west shows improvement to 2 tons per fathom. In Railway shaft, below the 115, the lode is worth fully 20 tons, or 80l. per fathom. The new south lode, in the new shaft, has improved to 25l. per fathom in Cory's winze, below the 115. West Chiverton shares have been flat, under forced sales, and under the impression also that the dividend at the meeting, on Friday next, will only be 1l. per share; but even this dividend is at the rate of nearly 20 per cent. upon the present price of shares, and more than any other mine is paying; shares leave off 21 to 22. Carn Brea, 135 to 145.

Great Wheal Vor, 10 to 10½; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance against the company of 1559l. No call was made. The prospects in the bottom of this mine have improved, and this, with the rich ground opened up about Edward's shaft, will soon, the agents consider, put the mine into a good position. St. Aubyn United, 15 to 20. Cook's Kitchen shares have advanced to 29, 30; Tincoft, 52 to 54. Wheal Grenville, which opened 5 to 5½, have advanced to 6; at the meeting, held on Thursday, the accounts showed a cash balance in hand of 398l. 0s. 6d., and assets and liabilities amounting to 1139l. 15s. 11d., charging up costs to end of April, and crediting estimated sales of tin, 1480l. The sales of tin for the quarter realised 3567l. The mine is gradually improving, and will soon be in a position to commence paying dividends.

Pennerley shares were flat, and sellers at 4l. till late on Wednesday, when they rose to 4½, 4½, and leave off 4½ to 5; the rise in price was caused by a new discovery in the 25, on Big Ore lode, at Potter's Pit, 1½ ft. wide, solid ore. Bog, 3½ to 3½; Roman Gravels, 19 to 20; 20 Roman Gravels, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Perkins Beach, 1½ to 2; Gwydyr Park shares have been in demand, and leave off 15s. to 20s.; we understand that the new mine lately acquired, and to which the engine has been removed, is now in fork, and in course of inspection by Mr. Jehu Hitchins. In one end, the agent writes, the lode is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom, in whole ground, and easy to work. Great expectations are promised from this property.

Parys Mountain have been largely dealt in, and leave off 3½ to 3½. A rise of 1l. per ton in copper would enable this company to make good profits, as their present returns could be considerably increased. Van, 52½ to 55; East Van shares have advanced to 10½, 11½; East Wheal Grenville, 3½ to 3½; Great Laxey have been flatter at 15½ to 16; West Bassett, 3½ to 3½; Wheal Crebor, 30s. to 35s.; New Victoria, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; North Crofty, 2½ to 2½; Prince of Wales, 22s. to 24s.; Providence Mine, 29 to 31; West Frances, 40 to 42½; West Seton, 130 to 135; West Tankerville, 3½ to 4. Wheal Unys have been weaker, at 7½ to 8; Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; Dolcoath, 160 to 165. East Lovell shares have declined to 19½ to 20; East Pool, 13 to 13½; South Condurrow, 5½ to 5½; Wheal Agar, 1½ to 1½; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 9 to 9½ Tankerville, 17½ to 18; Watson's shaft is now down 8 fathoms below the 102, and the last 9 ft. yielded 70 tons of lead ore. On Tuesday last 75 tons of lead ore were sold, at 12l. 4s. 6d. per ton.

St. John del Rey, 28 to 30; the accounts show an expenditure over receipts of 5024l. 3s. 2d. on the year; the cost of 1870 exceeded that of 1869 by 7622l., while the produce was 1100l. less. Australian United have advanced to 15s., 20s.; Eberhardt and Aurora have declined to 33, 34; Pacific, 2½ to 2½; Sweetland Creek, 4 to 4½; Thornhill Reef, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; Utah shares have improved to 20, 22.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been moderately active, and a very fair business transacted, the chief dealings having been in Pennerley, Van, East Van, Bog, Sweetland Creek, Birdseye Creek, Utah, Perkins Beach, Roman Gravels, and Tankerville. East Van shares have been largely dealt in, and have steadily risen to 10½, 10½; Capt. Williams, of the Van Mine, has been appointed the manager. A cross-cut has been commenced to intersect the lode, which at the point of the proposed intersection is reported to be 20 fms. in width. Van shares have risen to 54, 55; the new engine at Seaham's shaft is in its place, and will be at work in course of a few days. The various points of development maintain their lately reported richness. The returns after the present sale will be largely increased. Roman Gravels, 19½ to 19½; the mine has greatly improved during the week, and is opening up a very rich mine. Pennerley, 4½ to 5½; a good discovery has been met with in the Potter's Pit portion of the set, and the agent reports the same to be opening out and greatly improving as driven on. The last report states the lode here to be 1½ ft. wide, solid lead. The Warm Water lode, in the 80, has not yet been cut, but the indications in the present end lead to the supposition that many days will not elapse before the lode is reached where the discovery has been made in the Potter's Pit portion of the set. Capt. A. Waters, of Tankerville, asserted when the works were first commenced in that part that a discovery would be made, and importance is attached to it, inasmuch as it is this part opening up an entirely new mine.

Tankerville, 18 to 18½; shares in demand, and the mine looking well. Bog, 3½ to 3½; very large purchases have been made in this mine during the week, by parties interested in the rich surrounding mines. The mine has been drained to the 70, the levels east and west cleared for a short distance, and already two pitches have been set in the back. West Chiverton shares have declined to 21, 22. Perkins Beach, 1½ to 2; the mine is favourably reported on, and at the meeting to-day the alterations in the Articles of Association, to enable the offices of the company to be removed to London, were agreed to. It is understood that Mr. W. J. Lavington will have the appointment. In tin mines, Carn Brea shares have had a great rise, leaving off 140 to 145; and Tincofts shares are also better, at 52 to 53; Great Wheal Vor shares, on the other hand, are less firm, at 9½ to 9½. The only feature in copper mines to notice is that Devon

Great Consols shares are steady, at 100 to 105; and Cape Copper shares enquired for, at 7 to 8 prem.

In foreign mines the chief feature has been an active demand for shares in Sweetland Creek, Sierra Buttes, Birdseye Creek, and the newly-introduced Mineral Hill shares and debentures, the shares of which are 7½ to 8 prem., and the bonds 8 to 9 prem. Utah shares, after declining to 8, have rallied to 10, 11 prem.; a meeting has been summoned for Monday, to decide as to the purchase of the property. Eberhardt shares have declined to 33½, 34½. From Sweetland Creek, as will be seen in another column, the clean-up for the last 46 days has resulted in a net profit of nearly 2000%. Birdseye Creek, 4 to 1 prem.; the result of a clean-up from one of the three claims now being worked by the company is a profit of \$1000 for 16 days' run; the company have just fitted up and commenced work on one of their more valuable claims—the "Uncle Sam." The first meeting of the company was held on Monday, the details of which will be found in another column. Pacific, 2½ to 2¾; the report, published in another column, shows that there are many points being satisfactorily developed, and the shares are more sought after. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—East Lovell, 19½ to 20; Grant Lacey, 16 to 16½; Marke Valley, 6 to 6½; Almada, 1½ to 1¾; Don Pedro, 1 to 1½ premium; Eberhardt, 33½ to 34½; Eclipse, par to ¼ prem.; Pacific, 2½ to 2¾; Port Phillip, 13-16 to 15-16 per share; Sierra Buttes, 4 to 4½; St. John del Rey, 28½ to 29½; Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 4¾; Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 3; Taquaril, ½ to ¾ dis.; United Mexican, 3½ to 4½; Utah, 10½ to 11.

The MINERAL HILL SILVER MINES COMPANY have issued a prospectus, which will be found in another column of this day's Journal, inviting applications for 3000 FIFTEEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of 1000, each, secured upon the whole of their property. The price of issue is par, or 100% per debenture, but the holders are promised various bonuses of large amount upon redemption. The debentures are redeemable by quarterly drawings, at 125% per debenture, equal to a bonus of 25 per cent.; in addition to which the holder of each redeemed debenture will receive, as further bonus, two fully paid shares of 100, each. The property has been visited and inspected by Mr. John Taylor, jun. (of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, Queen-street-place), and is reported by him to be 1500 feet long and 400 feet wide, consisting of 41 mine locations, claims, or sites. The country rock in which the silver ore is embedded is carboniferous limestone, overlying beds of shale. The workings are being prosecuted at fifteen different points, with uniform success, and ore has been exposed to view almost continuously for 100 feet in length. In thirty-five days 814 tons of ore treated yielded silver to the value of 30,000l. The cost of mining and milling has hitherto amounted to the sum of 8l. per ton, but which may be reduced to 6l. per ton. Mills of 55 stamps would treat 80 tons per working day. An ample supply of timber for fuel can be obtained for all the requirements of the works at a very moderate cost, also a sufficient supply of water. The results obtained from the openings already made, the large quantity of rich ore extracted, and the continued fine appearance of the deposits in the deeper workings, lead him to entertain a high opinion of the great value of the property. Mr. Melville Atwood's report is equally encouraging. The share capital of the company is fixed at 300,000l., in shares of 100, each; of these 240,000l. are allotted to the vendors as fully-paid, being part payment of the 480,000l. purchase; the remaining 240,000l. is to be paid in cash. The 6000 shares not given to the vendors are reserved for bonus to the debenture holders, for whom Mr. E. Brydges Williams, M.P., and Mr. P. Meyrick Hoare will act as trustees. The list of applications will close on Monday for London, and on the following day for the country. The debentures were quoted 9 to 10 prem., and the shares 7 to 8 prem.

The AJAX (BIG INDIAN) SILVER MINING COMPANY have announced that their share list will close for London on Tuesday next (June 27), and on the Wednesday following for the country. The directors have selected Mr. Charles S. Richardson, mining engineer, to inspect and report on the mine.

The NORTH POOL MINING COMPANY has been incorporated with limited liability, and a capital of 10,000l., in shares of 2l. each, for the purpose of taking over, at the appraised value of the machinery, plant, buildings, &c. (5000l.), the property and interest of the cost-book company which has hitherto worked the North Pool Mine. The value of the work done is estimated at 20,000l., and it is considered that the 5000l. capital which will remain, after payment of the vendors, out of the capital of the present company will be ample for future vigorous working. The length of the grant is about three-quarter mile, intersected by numerous valuable veins, and immediately to the north of the great belt of lodes traversing the Carn Brea, Tincroft, Cook's Kitchen, and Camborne Vein Mines. Several parcels of copper and tin stone have been sold by the cost-book company, and at the Ballarat shaft, now down 80 fms., at present sinking by nine men, there is a large (5 ft.) lode of favourable character. The profits from the mines adjoining and contiguous to North Pool have been for many years very considerable. Capt. Joseph Vivian and Son and Francis Clymo, in reporting upon the position and prospects of the mine, remark that the great object must be to push down Ballarat shaft as fast as possible, and that looking at all the circumstances surrounding the mine, and at the great improvements which are taking place in the lode, with increased depth they consider great discoveries will be made, and good profits derived. The prospectus will be found in another column. The large dividends paid by many of the mines in the Camborne district have attracted great attention, and with the means to vigorously prosecute North Pool, it is expected in a short time to prove a great success. The list, it is stated, will not remain open many days.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 4196 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 16,807l. 6s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 101l. 8s.; average produce, 6l.; average price per ton, 4l.; quantity of fine copper, 279 tons 12 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
May 18.	4143	101 10	6 1/2	43 9 0	118 3/4
June 1.	1912	98 14 0	6 1/2	3 13 0	11 4
June 22.	4196	101 8 0	6 1/2	4 0 0	12 0

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 1l. 7s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d.

At Herodsfoot Mine meeting, held at the mine, on June 13 (Mr. Matthew Loom in the chair), the accounts showed a profit on the four months' working, to end of April, of 1562l. 2s. 6d., a balance of assets over liabilities of 2392l. 3s., and a cash balance of 1916l. 18s. 6d. A dividend of 1536l. (30s. per share) was declared. Messrs. Loom, Hawke, and Isaac were re-elected members of the committee. Capt. T. Trevillion says:—The mine is in a healthy and sound state, and we may anticipate for the future long and continued prosperity."

The Foxdale (Isle of Man) Mining Company declared a dividend of 1400l. (10s. per share), on June 3.

At Wheel Russell meeting, held at the Tavistock Bank, on June 16 (Mr. J. H. Gill in the chair), a dividend of 1s. per share was declared. Captain Bray reported favourably on the present and future prospects of the mine.

At the Wheel Osborne meeting, on June 16, the accounts for three months ending April showed a debit balance of 238l. 10s. 1d. A call of 5l. per share was made, and the shares subdivided from 100 into 1000. The salary of the purser was fixed at 5l. 5s. per month, the manager at 8l. 8s. per month, and the resident agent at 7l. 7s. per month. Capt. C. Carkeek and R. Rowe say:—We have purchased and erected a 40-hp. pumping-engine, which is working well, erected a horse-whim, and built an account-house and smith's shop. On the whole, we consider the prospects for a good and lasting mine to be very great. The tin-stuff at surface we estimate to be worth 200l."

At Trelyn Consols meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 148l. 18s. 7d. From present appearances the agents estimate the returns at 8 tons of tin per month, with the cost of about 300l. per month.

Hooper's Telegraph Works (Limited) Company have declared an interim dividend for the half-year of 7s. per share, free of income tax, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

At a meeting of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, on Thursday, a dividend of 16 per cent. was declared for the half year.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening showed in the ISSUE DEPARTMENT an increase in the "notes issued" of 518,060l., which is represented by a corresponding increase in the "coin and bullion" on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there was an increase in the "public deposits" of 56,969l., in the "other deposits" of 910,171l., and in the "rest" of 6811l.; together, 973,641l.; and a decrease in the "seven day and other bills" of 6341l.;=968,400l. On the other side of the account there was an increase in the "public deposits" of 15,777l., and in the "other deposits" of 296,770l.;=15,777l.; leaving an increase in the total reserve of 652,553l.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL INVESTORS' SHARE

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BUY and SELL every description of Stocks and Shares at close market prices
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It is well known that many new companies cannot stand long, and that many are being rigged far above their real value. Investors should, therefore, consult this agency before investing.

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THE MINING SHARES INVESTMENT COMPANY

(LIMITED) is PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for LOANS to be MADE by the COMPANY on the SECURITY of SHARES in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES.

By Order of the Board, CHARLES HURLBATT, Secretary
Offices, 6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.

MANAGING PARTNER REQUIRED, to hold a £2000 interest, with no further risk. Salary allowed. He will have to TAKE CHARGE of a COAL MINING and MANUFACTURING FUEL BUSINESS in GERMANY, now in active and profitable operation. Highest references given and required. Address, by letter only, to "M. C. G. G.," care of Mr. Henry Long, 48, High-street, Notting-hill, W.

ORENVER AND WHEEL ABRAHAM UNITED MINES COMPANY

(LIMITED).
WANTED, a SECONDHAND STEAM WINDING ENGINE,
from 30 to 36-in. cylinder, with BOILERS, complete.

Tenders to be forwarded to Mr. GEORGE H. CARDOZO, the Secretary, 15, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a GOOD SECONDHAND CORNISH PUMPING
ENGINE, cylinder not less than 36 inches, stroke 9 feet.

Address, DALTON HEMATITE MINING COMPANY, Ulverston.

WANTED, a PAIR of new or second-hand UNDERGROUND
HAULING ENGINES, from 16 in. to 20 in. diameter, and from 3 ft. to 4 ft. stroke, winding gear complete, to be delivered at Neath Station.

Particulars, with price, &c., to be sent to NEATH ABBEY COAL COMPANY, Neath, Glamorganshire.

FOR SALE, FIVE HUNDRED YARDS of PERMANENT
WAY RAILS, 7½ lbs. per yard, with FISH-PLATES, CHAIRS, and SLEEPERS complete, suitable for Colliery Sidings; also TWENTY TONS of FLAT-BOTTOM TRAM RAILS. Apply to—

FIELD'S MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED), SHREWSBURY.

ON SALE, a 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, in good
working order; also, all the FITWORK, comprising three lifts, a 12 in. and a 14 in. column.

Apply to the BROUGHTON COAL COMPANY, near Wrexham.

TO BE SOLD, IRON ORE, LEAD, AND COPPER MINES,
on the RHINE. The best mines to be found in the Rhine Provinces and Nassau. TO BE SOLD AT A MODERATE PRICE.

Apply (in the first instance) to "W. H.," No. 5, Poste Restante, Bonn-on-the-Rhine.

FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD, a bargain, ONE-THIRD PART of a TIN MINE,
situate in the best tin district in Cornwall, now in full work, and making regular returns.

Apply by letter to "Miner," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

FREEHOLD GRANITE QUARRY IN NORTH WALES.
TO BE SOLD, a very superior QUARRY, situated in the parish
of PISTILL, near the town of NEVIN, CARNARVONSHIRE. Easy of transit, and of quality unequalled in the county.

Apply to J. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Old Villa, Pwllheli.

FOR SALE, ONE SOLID BRASS WORKING BARREL,
length, 9 feet; diameter, 17½ inches; price on rail at Ruabon, 9d. per lb.; weight, 17 cwt. 3 lbs.

Apply, RUABON FOUNDRY COMPANY, Ruabon, North Wales.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, for cash, FIFTY GREAT WHEAL
LOVELL SHARES. Cost Advertiser 32s. 6d. per share. Offer wanted; a reasonable one not refused. The Advertiser will pay call of 5s. just made at the meeting.

Apply forthwith, stating offer, to "Veritas," Post Office, High-street, Kensington, W.

TAQUARIL GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—
Notice is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the company will be HELD at the London Tavern, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, 1871, at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the transaction of the business of the company, including the election of directors and auditor. By order of the Board.

FREDK. R. BLUETT, Secretary.
Dated the 20th day of June, 1871, 51, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

PONTGIBAUD SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING

COMPANY.
The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company will take place in Paris, at the offices of the company, No. 24, Rue Richer, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of July next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

The qualification to take part in this meeting is the holding of 20 shares, which must be deposited at the offices of the company in Paris, or at the agency in London, ten days before the meeting takes place.

Shareholders may be represented by proxies at the meeting, but no one can be the bearer of a proxy unless he himself is the owner of 20 shares.

Proxies must be upon French stamped paper, and according to the form, which can be obtained at either of the offices of the company.

JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS.
London Agency, No. 6, Queen-street-place, E.C., June 21, 1871.

THE PERKINS BEACH MINE (LIMITED).

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Perkins Beach Mine (Limited) was HELD at the Company's Registered Offices, in Claremont-street, Shrewsbury, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1871, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering, and, if resolved, of passing a Special Resolution in pursuance of the Companies Act, 1862, for altering and repealing such of the regulations of the company contained in the Articles of Association, as provides that the registered office of the company shall be situate, and meetings of the company shall be held, within 100 miles from the town of Shrewsbury.

The resolution to the above effect was unanimously passed, and the following very satisfactory report upon the state of the mine was read:—

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE PERKINS BEACH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Shrewsbury, June 23, 1871.—We beg to hand you the following as our report of the above mine:—In the pump-sump, sinking below the 20 fm. level, the lode still continues to improve as we go deeper; the lode in the present bottom, going west for 6 ft. long, is worth 6 tons of ore per fathom, and going east 3 tons per fathom—a fine deposit of ore. On No. 2 caunter we believe we have entered on the top part of the run of ore, and have sunk a sump—winze 7½ fms. on the run of the ore—a fine-looking lode, some 9 to 12 ft. wide, producing splendid rocks of ore, and we have no doubt but what we are on the eve of getting into a big course of ore at this point; at present we are taking out all the old timbers, and making the levels wider, and put in new timbers, so as to work in future at a better advantage than heretofore. We shall also have to new timber the winze or sump below; this work will take us about two weeks to accomplish, after which we hope to be in a better position than we have yet been, so as to sink and stop as required.

The Chimney pipe of ore is still good, and for its length (6 ft.) is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. Not much is being done on this pipe at present, as we think it best to get west of the south drive, home to the run of ore ground. We hope to make this communication in a few months.—Walker's Lode: At present we are not working, owing to too much water; but this lode we hope to drain as we go below the 20, in Pump sump. The south cross-cut is progressing favourably towards the great spar lode, but owing to the hardness of the ground we have not got on so fast as we could have desired; at present the ground lets out more water, and is mixed with spar lead-bearing ground. The mine looks well to make a good and lasting one for the future.

We are, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,
WM. NANCARROW,
EDWD. DAVIES.

FOUNDED A.D. 1844.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 25 AND 26 VIC.,
CAP. 74.

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Year.	Sums Assured.	Full Annual Premiums.
1867	£106,560	£4377
1868	163,983	5392
1869	206,450	6583
1870	221,200	7763

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

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ROAD, PENDLETON, MANCHESTER,
OFFERS his SERVICES to CAPITALISTS and OTHERS investing in HOME
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Highest testimonials and references for ability and integrity.

ZINC AND LEAD ORES.

I BUY at the HIGHEST PRICES:—
BLENDE.—CALCINED and RAW CALAMINE (carbonate or silicate).
LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER ORES.
ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER.
SILVER LEAD in a rough state (containing antimony, &c.)
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I BUY any quantities, however large, contracting for as many years as desired. Particulars by letter.
ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium).

EAST VAN MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).
15,000 Shares of £5 each, fully paid.

DIRECTORS.
T. C. MUNDEY, Esq., } Directors of the Van Mining
R. OLDREY, Esq., } Company (Limited).
F. L. SLOUS, Esq., }

GEORGE BATTERS, Esq.
BANKERS—ALLIANCE BANK.
SECRETARY—F. R. WILSON.

OFFICES,—20, ST. HELEN'S PLACE, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

THE AJAX (BIG INDIAN) SILVER MINING

COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital, £40,000, in 8000 shares of £5 each.

First issue, 6000 shares, of which 4000 are now offered to the public for subscription.

Deposit, 10s. per share on application, which will be returned in full if no allotment is made, or with a reduction not exceeding 1s. per share if the report of the engineer (to be sent out by the company at the expense of the vendor) should not be satisfactory.

Prospectuses, with forms of application, and all particulars, can be had at the offices of the company, No. 2, Gresham-buildings, Guildhall, E.C.; or of the broker, Mr. H. H. THOMPSON, 12, Copthall Court, Throgmorton-street, E.C. Cheques to be crossed National Bank.

THE AJAX (BIG INDIAN) SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
The LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this COMPANY WILL CLOSE for LONDON on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, and for the COUNTRY on WEDNESDAY, the 28th.

By Order, W. C. CRANE, Secretary (pro tem).
2, Gresham-buildings, Guildhall, E.C., June 21, 1871.

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paying 10 to 20 per cent. per annum, should send for the Sixth Edition of "BRITAIN'S METAL MINES," price 1s., or free per post 1s. 1d. A complete Guide to their Laws, Usages, Localities, Statistics, and Share Market.

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Crown-chambers, Threadneedle-street, London.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF TIN.

The Kitt Hill mining district bids fair to be as rich as Carn Brea. We recommend with confidence three or four tin mines here, which are being vigorously worked, and have been obtained by the various companies under singularly favourable circumstances. Shares in these mines should be purchased immediately, as they are now selling at a very small price, considering the present productiveness of the mines.

Investors will do well to apply at once to T. VOSPER and Co., East Cornwall Mining Office, 3, Crown Chambers, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

M. R. J. S. M. E. R. R. Y.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
SWANSEA.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 16—Grest Lacey	100	£21 0 6	12 13 9	Burry Port Company.
17—Cashwell	100	12 13 9	11 14 0	Sheld and Dinning.
19—Pennerley	30	11 14 0	11 14 0	Stims, Williams, & Co.
—ditto	30	11 14 0	11 14 0	Delafield Company.
20—Caegynon	40	10 17 6	—	—
22—Wheal Mary Ann	40	22 7 6	11 6 0	Stock and Company.
—ditto	50	11 6 0	21 17 6	ditto
23—Wheal Trelawny	38	21 17 6	—	ditto

BLENDE.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 19—Cwm Yron	20	£2 0 6	3 17 0	Dillwyn and Co.
20—Caegynon	70	3 17 0	3 10 0	Bagillt Smelting Co.
22—Talargoch	60	3 10 0	3 10 0	Jersey Spelter Co.
—ditto	60	3 10 0	—	—

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
June 17—Wheal Uny	12 12 0	9 9	£78 10 10	£989 18	Redruth Tin.
—Fedin an-drea	15 3 1	8 8	80 15 0	1227 11 0	Caradras.
20—Great Wh. Vor	25 12 0	2 0	21 15 0	—	—
21—Penhalls	6 18 2	18 8	80 12 6	458 19	Daubus.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled June 7, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, June 22.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols	116	£1 18 0	Marke Valley	50	£5 7 6
ditto	106	5 8 0	ditto	24	1 10 6
ditto	104	5 6 0	Glasgow Caradon	24	2 15 6
ditto	102	1 9 0	ditto	64	4 0 6
ditto	101	3 18 0	ditto	64	4 0 6
ditto	86	2 3 6	Phoenix	65	4 12 6
ditto	82	4 4 0	ditto	74	4 1 6
ditto	81	0 15 6	ditto	56	5 8 0
ditto	79	1 8 0	East Caradon	70	6 7 6
ditto	73	1 6 6	ditto	74	4 9 0
ditto	70	1 19 0	ditto	41	1 11 0
ditto	65	1 8 0	Wheal Russell	68	6 4 6
ditto	64	4 12 0	ditto	66	3 6 6
ditto	63	1 9 0	ditto	46	3 4 6
ditto	67	4 12 0	Gawton	71	3 1 6
ditto	66	0 10 6	ditto	39	1 9 6
ditto	47	2 10 0			

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be kept on receipt; it then forms an accurate and useful work of reference.

DISCOUNTS ON LIMITED COMPANIES' SHARES.—"S. R." (Bishopgate).—It is no longer a secret, but the subscribers for such shares are in a dangerous position in the event of a wind-up, as they are liable to be placed on the list of contributors for the full amount that has been allowed to them as discount. Thus, suppose a company formed with a capital of 10,000 £, in shares of 100 £, has issued half of its shares at par, and then decides to issue the remainder at 20 £ per cent. discount; there would probably be nothing to prevent the company paying equal dividends on all shares, whether issued at par or at a discount; but in case of winding-up the Judge would unquestionably place the holder of every share issued at a discount upon the list of contributors for 2 £ per share. This has been admitted at those meetings where limited shares have been issued at a discount, in order that subscribers should not afterwards complain that they did not know the risk they were undertaking.

SOUTH COAST GUANO.—We could not publish, anonymously, statements impugning the correctness of the Chairman's assertions at the meeting. The quantity of it actually sold, and the amount that will come to the credit of next account, are matters which time will prove.

MINING CUSTOMS.—"Reader" should purchase some of the works on Mines and Mining, when he will obtain much information, besides the particulars he writes for.

AIR ENGINE FOR DIVERS.—"J. A. B." (Manchester).—Messrs. Gwynne and Co., Essex street, Strand, and Messrs. Slope Brothers, Mason street, Lambeth, would supply pump of the kind you mention. The entire diving apparatus is usually supplied together, and costs from 150 £ to 180 £; it consists for this price of a triple-barrelled atmospheric air pump, with gun metal barrels, wrought-iron crank, fly-wheel and handles, condensing chamber, copper evolver, and dial indicator. These are mounted in a mahogany case, which contains half a dozen wrenches, fitted to the several parts, and a collection of additional plain joints, for mending the tube, unions, crank and nuts, helmet nuts, bucket leathers, valve springs, washers, screw drivers, &c. As to the apparatus for connecting the diver with the pump, and which are included in the price named, it should consist of the following articles, with suitable boxes for holding them:—Turned copper helmet, with segment screw joint; helmet cushion; pair of lead weights, with gun metal mounts; a couple of water-proof tanned diving dresses, with vulcanised collars and cuffs; half a dozen white gum-boots; a jacket; a navy duck overall; four pairs of yank hose; two pairs of otter tail; a pair of strong leaden-soled boots; four pairs of drawers; two handkerchiefs; two caps; a dozen wrist rings; two wrist bands; diver's knife and shot belt. Likewise, 30 fms. of ladder line; 30 fms. of signal line; 30 fms. of vulcanised rubber tube, with the necessary gun metal unions complete; a yard of prepared canvas, and a can of rubber solution.

STAMPS.—"Student."—We hope to receive a copy of the paper, referred to in the Supplement to the Journal of June 10, when it will be published in the Journal. Received, "Investor"—"A. R."—"Miner" (Redruth)—"Mentor" (Newcastle)—"M. R."—"E. R." (Oaklands, California)—"J. P."—"A. Looker-On"—"Pro Bono Publico"—"H. O."—"E. G. S." (New York).

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 24, 1871.

OUR COAL SUPPLY.

Everyone interested in the coal supply of Great Britain is anxious to learn what conclusions have been come to as to the extent of our possessions of this mineral by the Royal Commission. The Commission, it will be remembered, was chosen after a motion by Mr. VIVIAN, and subsequent to the alarming calculations made by Prof. W. STANLEY JEVONS. The rumour is that the report will make its appearance either before or soon after Parliament is prorogued. A diligent correspondent of a Scotch newspaper has just asserted that, if current rumours among those interested are not very far wrong, it will rather increase than diminish the alarm which the somewhat startling calculations caused. With our present information we are not prompt to believe that the report will be of any such character; on the contrary, it is our conviction that it will be shown that our workable supplies are much larger than Mr. STANLEY JEVONS and the alarmists were disposed to have believed. This, however, is only opinion against opinion. We may be wrong, but we believe that we have reliable authority for entertaining this conviction.

[We had written thus far before the paragraph in the *Times*, inserted elsewhere, came under our observation. It is gratifying that that announcement appears to so large an extent confirmatory of the views that previous information had led us to entertain.]

Whatever, however, may be our unwrought resources, the owners of the undeveloped property must evince a greater readiness to lease it upon conditions that lessees can accept, with a prospect of making their venture profitable, than certain of them are just now displaying. The readers of the *Mining Journal* have been led to anticipate very satisfactory results from the launching of the joint-stock company which was formed for the purpose of testing the land belonging to Lord HATHERTON, two miles from the extreme boundary of the West Cannock sinkings, in South Staffordshire, and extending in the direction of the doubtful ground which unites the known coal fields of South Staffordshire and Worcestershire. That company was launched, but it was not floated. Men of experience in colliery matters, and who are capitalists, are disinclined to take shares to any considerable extent until some better terms are obtained from the lessor. They object to the condition that the minimum rental should be 4000 £, annually. This sum they think too large an amount to be paid under the circumstances of the prevailing uncertainty as to the existence of the coal, and its depth if it should be there. Lord HATHERTON, however, declines to alter the terms in this regard, explaining that if there is to be a colliery at Huntington he shall have to leave Teddesley, which is the residence of the family, and that less than 4000 £, would not be a remuneration which he would have a right to look for. It is explained to his lordship that if the scheme should be successful in proving the existence of coal at Huntington the result to him would not mean 4000 £ a year, but very much more, inasmuch as if the coal is proved it is reasonable to anticipate that other persons will desire to open up adjoining localities, and thereby his lordship's revenue be immensely increased. The noble lessor, however, as we have intimated, does not see the subject in that light; and so for the present there is reason to fear that the proof in the district mentioned will be postponed for a time, notwithstanding its great importance.

Our information from the district mentioned is that the more it becomes known that the Huntington project is not likely to be carried out the greater is the regret expressed. The discussions give rise to the expressed conviction of the mining engineers and others, that if the proprietors of unproved land, on which there is reason to conclude that coal exists, are not prepared to accept something like reasonable conditions, then that all encouragement to anything like enterprise will be effectually checked, greatly to the disadvantage, not of the traders alone, but likewise of the owners of the soil themselves. As to the scheme in question, it is now transpiring that it was made a further condition by Lord HATHERTON that the shafts should not be sunk in other than certain positions. This stipulation contemplated the protecting of Teddesley Hall from contamination by the smoke of the engines. The points indicated were, however, in the positions which, according to the views of the mining engineers engaged by the company, would entail a very serious permanent outlay in the working of the property. They are ready, are the engineers, to allow the lessor to describe a certain area, and to say that within that area there shall be no pit sunk; but they are opposed to specific localities being laid down by the lessor as those, and those alone, in which the sinkings are to be made, when, according to their views, the localities indicated are not those which would be the best to be chosen in the interest of the company.

The question is, undoubtedly, a very important one to the district, because of the circumstance that if anywhere the prosperity of a locality which has long been noted for its fuel supplies depends upon the successful prosecution of further enterprise, aiming at the development of unproved property, it is South Staffordshire. We have no doubt of there being great supplies of fuel still available there-

abouts; but, if they are to be realised, the owners of it would do well to offer those facilities for testing the dubious places that will encourage those who have invested capital there to continue to look to their district as still possessing elements of life sufficient to discourage them from looking elsewhere for profitable iron-making and fuel-producing outlays. The whole country will not ultimately suffer, whatever may be the course pursued by landed proprietors; but these may easily cause individual localities serious loss. Landlords' own experience in such an event would inevitably be that of vendors who overstand the market.

PROPOSED REGISTRATION OF COLLIERS' SAFETY-LAMPS.

To the many schemes proposed for the prevention of explosions in coal mines by scientific and practical men, another of an eminently simple character has to be added. It is admitted by mining engineers and managers of mines that in the event of a large accumulation of gas, or a sudden outburst from the bottom, a defective lamp would lead to an explosion and consequent sacrifice of life. This, indeed, has been proved to be the case in nearly all parts of the kingdom, hence the necessity for having "safety" lamps that can be depended upon as being really what their name implies. The experience gained in the most fiery of our mining districts has at last led to the taking up of the question as to the best means that can be devised, independent of ventilation, of preventing accidents by any presumed defect in lamps used by the men whilst working. The result has been that several of the Miners' Associations, at the instance of gentlemen who have paid considerable attention to the subject, propose that all lamps used in fiery mines, or mines where gas is known to accumulate, shall be thoroughly tested in the most complete manner, so that none but those which can stand the ordeal of passing through an explosive mixture at a certain velocity without firing shall be allowed to be used in them. The experiments made during the last two or three years have shown that some lamps, including the Davy, have exploded when passing through a current of gas travelling at the rate of something like 8 ft. per second. Other lamps, like the improved Stephenson, have stood an explosive current travelling at the rate of 48 ft. per second. It is also a fact that in some places the miners find their own lamps, and, of course, buy the cheapest they can obtain. Where such is the case, of course anything in the shape of safety or precaution is out of the question, everything being left to the chapter of accidents; so that it is not to be wondered at when a serious loss of life has taken place one or two damaged lamps are found, from which the cause of the catastrophe may be inferred.

The proposal, therefore, that all lamps before being used should be thoroughly tested, and those which are really safe, so far as being best able to withstand the effects of a current of explosive gas travelling at a certain rate, adopted in dangerous mines, appears to be one that can meet with no opposition. The usual precautions against tampering by the men would be secured, as at present, by one of the many inventions lately introduced to the notice of colliery proprietors. By such means at least another safeguard would be added to those at present in use against explosions in coal mines, whilst the careful and experienced miner would not be left, as at present, at the mercy of some careless or reckless fellow-workman. The matter has been brought under the notice of several members of the Legislature, who have approved of it, considering it a long step in the right direction, and one that will meet with the approval of Parliament. Such being the case, the representatives of the miners who are now engaged in London, as well as those in the country, are preparing a clause which they propose to have inserted in the Mines Regulation Bill, making it compulsory, where safety-lamps are deemed necessary, that they shall be duly tested and registered before being placed in the hands of the miners. We believe that a firm in the North of England is now engaged in producing lamps capable of standing such a test as we have alluded to. As scarcely any additional expense worth speaking of would be entailed on colliery proprietors, there is very little doubt but that the proposal will meet with their approval.

FURTHER CO-PARTNERSHIP IN THE IRON TRADE.

It is with unalloyed satisfaction that we call attention to the announcement in our last week's Report from the North of England that Messrs. BRIGGS have, with other capitalists, started an extensive iron-making concern upon the co-partnership principle. Messrs. BRIGGS, few of our readers need be told, are the proprietors of the Methley Colliery, near Leeds. They are noted as the coalowners who have with so great success adopted the co-partnership principle in coal-getting. Prof. FAWCETT is right when he says that probably in no branch of industry have so many angry differences arisen between employers and employed as in the coal trade. Mr. BRIGGS was in a state of chronic warfare with his men; he was a man of so great energy of character that no one fought out a strike with more unflinching determination. These constant conflicts resulted in the most serious loss both to him and his workmen; the profits of his business were greatly reduced. It was not, however, a pecuniary loss which he had to bear; he lived in a state of perpetual civil war. His life was so frequently threatened that he was often advised not to go to the pits unless he was accompanied by his wife, as it was thought that the men would forbear doing any violence if she were present. Things at last came to such a pass that he resolved to relinquish his business. On announcing his intention of doing so to his sons, one of them advised his father before finally giving up the business to endeavour to introduce some system of co-partnership. To effect this object the business was converted into a joint-stock company, whose capital was 135,000 £, in shares of 10 £ each. Two-thirds of these were retained by the owners of the colliery; the remaining one-third were offered to the workmen. It was further arranged that if, after setting aside a proper amount for wear and tear, the annual profits should exceed 10 per cent., one-half of these extra profits should be allowed as an additional dividend to capital, and the remaining half should be distributed amongst the workmen in proportion to the wages earned by each individual. By this arrangement not only did each workman participate in the profits realised, but an opportunity was also offered to him of purchasing shares, and thus becoming the possessor of a certain portion of the capital embarked in the business. The experiment has been in every respect eminently successful; nothing can be more striking than the change effected in the relations between the workmen and the owners of the collieries. The angry recriminations, the bitter hostility, and the sullen discontent previously prevailing have been replaced by all the harmony of feeling which results when people are united by the bonds of a common interest. The most active leaders of many a hard-fought strike are now amongst the staunchest supporters and warmest advocates of this co-partnership scheme. They have repeatedly expressed the opinion that so far as their own experience goes it seems to have provided a complete remedy for disputes between capital and labour. All that Prof. FAWCETT has said of the success of Messrs. BRIGGS' scheme—and he has not said a word too much—Mr. H. CURRIER BRIGGS, who is the chairman of HENRY BRIGGS, SON, and Co. (Limited)—the colliery concern—and is now the chairman also of the North of England Industrial Coal and Iron Company (Limited), summed up in the very expressive phrase which our correspondent quoted—that the working out of the system amongst the colliers at Methley had "changed it from a hell into a paradise."

If this be so, the question that occurs to everyone is—"Why, in the past six years has not the system been more generally adopted?" Unhesitatingly we assert—Because the subject is imperfectly understood. There should be no great surprise at this being the case amongst traders who are wedded by long experience to the old methods that have so long regulated the connection between labour and capital in this country, when we find that such a body as the Trades Union Commissioners failed to understand it, even after evidence upon its excellency had been given before them. The report of the Commission was most damaging (but, of course, undesignedly) to the principle of industrial partnerships, for it conveyed the very false impression that the principle tended to "limit the profits of the employer to a fixed amount." Instead, however, of this being the case, Messrs. BRIGGS' experience is that their profits are much more elastic, and have materially increased under the co-partnership principle. We are glad that after the Commissioners' report appeared Messrs. BRIGGS should have felt it their duty to draw up an outline

of an arrangement which their great experience and their much thought had convinced them was the most suitable for general adoption. We notice that the outlined arrangement communicated to the Commissioners is just that which has been adopted by the North of England Industrial Iron and Coal Company, at Carlton Ironworks, Stockton-on-Tees, and given in the *Mining Journal* last week.

The fourth clause is an addition to Messrs. BRIGGS' first adopted scheme that makes it much more perfect and valuable. Mr. ARCHIBALD BRIGGS has correctly pointed out that one great difficulty which is experienced by all who interest themselves in the welfare and improvement of the colliers arises from the restless, shifting habits of the men. The establishment of a Reserve Fund, in which the operatives would be interested, would have the same strengthening, solidifying effect, he believes, upon their characters as binding-weed has upon loose sand, that without the strong, spreading root of the plant would be blown about by the passing wind. A Labour-Capital Reserve Fund also prepares the way for the provision made in clause 5, by which the Reserve Fund is rendered responsible, along with the Invested-Capital Reserve Fund, for the due payment of the initial interest or dividend upon invested capital. This provision Messrs. BRIGGS look upon as the crowning-stone of the edifice, binding all together, and giving a soundness to the system in a politico-economic point of view which it would otherwise lack, notwithstanding all its advantages. The chief objection raised hitherto by certain political economists has, Mr. ARCHIBALD BRIGGS points out, been, that "It is all very well to give the men a share of the profits in good times, but if they are to enjoy this, should they not also (they ask) in all fairness be called upon to bear their proper proportion of the losses when trade is bad? And how are you to provide for this?" By this 5th clause it may be responded. Through it he will be induced, by increased efficiency in his work, to accumulate a Reserve Fund which he can feel is his property, and which, being liable to be drawn upon in its fair proportion in case of need, will give him an appreciation of the fluctuations of the business in which he is engaged. "He will then be educated for the new career opened out for him, and prepared to take his position as a thinking man, working with an interest in the results realised by his labour, instead of with the sole idea of doing as little work as possible for the pay he receives, and living the life of a cart-horse, which spends its existence in working, eating, and sleeping, without knowing or caring for anything beyond this daily round." The question opened up by the steady, though slow, progress of the industrial-partnership principle amongst the industries with which the *Mining Journal* is intimately associated is of so very gratifying a character that we purpose on another occasion reverting to it.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—The shipments of railway iron from the United Kingdom showed a rather sensible decline in May, having been 120,997 tons, against 131,208 tons in May, 1870, and 87,392 tons in May, 1869. The exports to the United States are still increasing, having amounted in May to 64,444 tons, against 33,175 tons in May, 1870, and 25,557 tons in May, 1869; it will be observed that more than half last year's shipments went to the United States. On the other hand, the exports considerably declined in May to Russia and British India. The aggregate exports of railway iron for the five months ending May 31 this year were 373,139 tons, against 437,225 tons in the corresponding period of 1870, and 320,745 tons in the corresponding period of 1869. The exports to Russia declined in the first five months of this year to 34,198 tons, against 77,466 tons and 52,714 tons respectively; and those to British India also fell off to 25,344 tons, against 87,092 tons and 30,132 tons respectively. On the other hand, the exports to the United States expanded to 199,865 tons, against 150,980 tons and 141,634 tons respectively. The exports have declined this year to Russia, Holland, Spain, Austria, Egypt, Chili, and British India; but they have increased to Sweden, Germany, France, the United States, Brazil, Peru, British America, and Australia. The value of the railway iron exported in the first five months of this year was 2,910,175 £, as compared with 3,521,561 £, in the corresponding period of 1870, and 2,480,594 £, in 1869.

IMPROVED ENGINE VALVES—PREVENTING BACK PRESSURE.—In noticing in last week's *Journal* the exhibits at the conversazione, at the Institution of Civil Engineers, we did not state that the model of a horizontal engine, with auxiliary valves, was exhibited by Mr. T. JENNINGS. The usual slide-valve and gear was not interfered with, but there are two extra waste ports communicating with a pair of single beat puppet-valves, applied one at each end of the cylinder, and operated by a separate eccentric. The engine is claimed entirely to prevent back pressure, and to permit of the slide-valve being designed without regard to exhaust, and of the use of any desired amount of lead and lap; it also removes the objection to the use of a single slide-valve in connection with considerable expansion. The additional cost attending the construction of the engine is not great, whilst the increased efficiency and economy secured should suffice to ensure their extensive adoption.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

June 22.—The Iron Trade of North Staffordshire continues steady alike in the pig and finished departments, and the contracts concluded for forward delivery show for the most part a slight advance in price as compared with the quotations prevailing at the commencement of the quarter. Coal is in very steady request for the season at satisfactory rates. We are not able to report much progress in the scheme for daining the flooded mines in the Tunstall and Burslem parts of the district. The demand for ironstone is very fairly sustained. In the southern part of the district the coal trade is described as unusually buoyant for the season in the household department, and the consumption of coal and slack at the ironworks and factories is very considerable. Several old collieries in the neighbourhood of West Bromwich, which have for some years been standing idle, are about to be re-worked; of these one belongs to Mr. E. Fisher Smith (Earl Dudley's agent), by whom it has been let on royalty to Mr. Hipkins; and another is Swan Farm Colliery, originally worked by Messrs. Philip Williams and Co., but now the property of Messrs. Allen and Holden; both of these collieries have for some years been water-logged.

In the Cannock Chase district mining extensions are being prosecuted with considerable energy, and the aggregate out-put of the field is already something enormous. The collieries of Earl Dudley continue in very satisfactory operation. The number of shafts now working on his lordship's estate is 200, and over 8000 workpeople are employed in connection with them. The annual yield of coal averages 1,500,000 tons, and of ironstone and lime 300,000 tons. Interesting these workings are 50 miles of private railway. The Iron Trade of South Staffordshire shows increasing steadiness; pigs are in buoyant request at improved quotations, and there are indications of a further addition to the number of furnaces in blast. The Rhos Hall Company's furnaces at Tipton are about to change hands, the future proprietors being determined to pull down their present furnaces at Coseley for the purpose of extracting the valuable seams of coal and ironstone which underlie the site of these erections. The temporary suspension of the competition of the Cleveland district is greatly benefiting the pig-iron trade of Staffordshire, and selling quotations are fully 2s. 6d. per ton higher than we were able to report a few weeks ago.

In Finished Iron the demand runs mostly for the smaller sizes of hoops, gas strip, sheets, small rounds, and such like descriptions, the heavier classes being comparatively neglected. Mr. John Fanshawe, who recently arranged with his creditors to pay a composition of 8s. in 1 £, by instalments of 3s., 2s. 6d., 2s., and 6d. respectively, finds himself unable to meet the third of these payments, in consequence of the unfavourable realisation of his assets, and the creditors will again have to be called together to decide what course shall be taken in the matter. It is rumoured that at the adjourned meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Harper and Co., Willenhall, the offer of 5s. in 1 £, will be increased to 7s. 6d., and some of the claims for loans to the insolvents struck out, but we are unable to say how far this is correct. The Midland Wagon Company's works, near Birmingham, are about to be considerably enlarged, additional land for the purpose having been purchased from the railway company. The

Preliminary Meeting of the iron trade is fixed to be held at Birmingham next Thursday, but it is not expected that any change will be made in the rate of wages or the official list of prices.

MINING ENTERPRISE IN THE CANNOCK CHASE DISTRICT.—The ceremony of breaking ground for the new colliery about to be established by the East Cannock Colliery Company, one of the latest of the several companies formed for the purpose of mining the vast stores of mineral treasures known to exist in the Cannock Chase district, was performed on Wednesday, at a spot about midway between Cannock and Hednesford, to the right of the line running from the former to the latter place, in which locality the promoters of the undertaking have secured the right to work 500 acres of land, and have proved the existence of seams of coal, from 6 ft. to 8 ft. thickness, at a depth of not more than 50 or 60 yards. The ceremony was attended with an amount of éclat not ordinarily associated with colliery operations, the directors and shareholders being accompanied by numerous friends and relatives. The master of the place at the Anglesey Arms Hotel, Hednesford, from which place, after remaining there weather-bound more than an hour, the company proceeded in carriages and breaks to the scene of the day's event. The ceremony of cutting the sod was performed by Miss Stokes, daughter of Mr. S. Stokes, of Barr and Walsall, chairman of the board of directors.—*Birmingham Daily Post.*

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

June 21.—There is nothing very interesting to say regarding our Iron Market during the past week, but it is satisfactory to be able to report that both makers and consumers of pig-iron continue to do a good business, at satisfactory prices. There is now less disposition shown to buy for speculation, and the warrant market has, in consequence, been rather inanimate, the price fluctuating between 57s. 3d. and 58s. 9d. cash. To-day a few thousand tons changed hands at 58s. 10d. cash and 57s. 1d. one month, at which sellers remained—buyers very near. The dispute at one of the malleable ironworks—between the puddlers and their employers, referred to last week, is not settled yet, and there has been a little agitation in one of the mining districts for an advance in wages, but neither of these movements has assumed sufficient importance to influence the market in any way.

The importations of Middlesbrough Pig-Iron during the past week were heavy compared with those of the same period last year, and this business would continue on a more extensive scale were it not for the fact that the large foundries, who are the principal consumers of this quality of iron, are exceptionally short of orders. There is an entire absence of speculation in the Middlesbrough market, and prices there, notwithstanding their small stocks and extensive demand, have not risen at all in proportion to the advance that has taken place here in warrants or the principal shipping brands, which would seem to indicate that any further advance in prices here would not be warranted, or conducive to the permanent interests of the Scotch trade. Subjoined are the prices ruling to-day:—

G. M. brands at Glasgow (deliverable alongside).	No. 1.	No. 2.
Guthrie's ditto	57s. 3d.	56s. 3d.
Cuthrie's ditto	57s. 3d.	57s. 6d.
Summerlee ditto	57s. 3d.	57s. 6d.
Langholm ditto	57s. 3d.	57s. 6d.
Carbros ditto	57s. 3d.	57s. 6d.
at Port Dundas	57s. 3d.	57s. 6d.
Calder ditto	57s. 3d.	57s. 6d.
Glenarnock at Glasgow	57s. 3d.	57s. 6d.
Dalmellington ditto	57s. 3d.	57s. 6d.
Beglington ditto	57s. 3d.	57s. 6d.
Carron at Grangemouth	57s. 3d.	57s. 6d.
Shotts ditto	57s. 3d.	57s. 6d.
Kinnell at Boness	57s. 3d.	57s. 6d.
G. M. brands at Middlesbrough	57s. 3d.	57s. 6d.
Bar iron	57s. 3d.	57s. 6d.
Nail rods	57s. 3d.	57s. 6d.

For the week ending June 17, 1871.....Tons 15,829
 " June 16, 1870.....11,802

Increase.....4,027
 Total increase since Dec. 25, 1870.....48,541

In the process of smelting there are other practical Scotch ironmasters besides Ferrie working in the same direction, and for the accomplishment of the same purpose. Of these, Mr. Richard Brown, of the Shotts Iron Company, has patented a process of taking off gases from an ordinary smelting furnace, and conveying them to the heaters, by which a more regular and increased temperature is sustained in the furnace while the smelting is being performed, with a saving of from 8 to 10 cwt. of coal per ton of pig-iron, in addition to the saving of dross effected in supplying the heaters. Other parties are also at work, earnestly intent on improving our ordinary modes of smelting iron, so as to secure an increased outcome of pig from the stone, along with a saving of fuel, so that the proprietors of the Ferrie patent may have to further improve to sustain their laurels. We have to-day been informed by Mr. Richard Brown, manager of the Shotts Iron Company, that under their Act of Incorporation they have unanimously resolved to create and issue preference shares to the extent of 50,000l., in 10l. shares, and to exercise the borrowing powers authorised by their Act.

The Malleable Iron Trade continues brisk in all its departments, but there is some difficulty in getting parties who have orders on makers' books to "specify." The orders booked are indefinite—they are simply for so many tons of manufactured iron—and when merchants or shippers are asked to specify, so as to get on with the order, they are annoying makers by craving time. On the other hand, shipbuilders are freely specifying for December and January next, so that there is no fear of a deficiency of work. Prices are very firm, and best brands of angle and plates are commanding higher rates. There are some shipments of pipes and hollow-ware from this port, but there is a want of demand for ironfoundry goods.

The sale coalmasters are complaining of the inactivity of trade, and in some districts the men have not more than three days' work a week. The shipments are kept well up notwithstanding, those for the week ending yesterday being 38,477 tons, against 21,145 tons in the corresponding week of last year. Mr. Strathern (Messrs. Strathern, Murray, and Patterson) is working at an improved method of cutting coal by machinery, which he expects to render more economic and effective than those at present in use.

The ironstone miners in the Maryhill district are agitating for an advance of 4d. per day, and they are seeking by a partial strike to effect their purpose. The coal miners are also moving in the same direction, the demand for coal for smelting and malleable works being very great. The colliers demand an advance of 6d. per day.

The puddlers on strike at the Glasgow Iron Company's Works, at Motherwell have not yet resumed work, although the division of money on Saturday night took them by surprise, as it did not nearly come up to the promise. They agreed, however, still to wait out, and the young men were instructed to lift their clearance lines and seek work elsewhere.

There is a great demand for fitters, shipbuilders, and engineers here for other towns, and the latter class are in many instances working 12 and 14 hours a day, there is so much demand for their labour.

The annual general meeting of Young's Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company (Limited) was held yesterday, Mr. John Orr being the Chairman of the company, presiding, when a report by the directors for the year ending April 30 was read and approved, and a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, less income tax, was declared.

Last week and this five locomotives, detached, were sent to Russia via Leth, and they were preceded by a similar number a few days before. Each locomotive cost 25,000l., so that this one order represents 25,000l. The wheels are made for a 6-ft. gauge instead of that which prevails in this country, France, and Prussia—4 ft. 8½ in. In the event of hostilities the railway plant of these countries would be inaccessible to those of Russia. The makers—Messrs. Dübs and Co., of this city—have ready for shipment a curious carriage for the use of the Russian Government Railway Inspector. It is open at the sides, has a seat in front for that official, and is propelled by means of a hand-windlass upon the carriage itself. The same firm has also 40 locomotives in course of construction for the Midland Railway Company, and 15 for the Intercolonial line, Canada. These works are very busy, employ about 1,000 men, nearly every acre of ground, although they were only commenced in 1864.

The GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW concluded their out-door demonstrations by a trip to Dalry, Ayrshire. On arriving at the Dalry station the party proceeded by Blair, halting on the ridge behind Blair Ironworks, where Mr. Thompson pointed out the general positions and order of the rocks of the district. The coals and ironstones of the Dalry basin, he stated, belong to the middle or mountain limestone series. He described the faults and dislocations of the strata, and the interbedded traps, which alter in many instances the surface configuration of the country and are chiefly to be seen in the Dalry basin. The party then proceeded to Auchenkeligh, and began operations in the line of railway entering the quarry from the west. Here the cutting reveals a succession of thin bands of limestone, with calcareous and bituminous shale. A good section of the mountain limestone is also exposed, the latter beds being literally charged with the remains of organic life, from which many excellent specimens were obtained by the members. They next examined the heaps of shale and broken limestone thrown aside by the workmen, and were rewarded by obtaining numerous fine examples of corals, polyps, brachiopods, &c., and some very fine

specimens of *Strophomena crumena* (Phillips), lamellibranchiata, &c. The party then visited a cavern in a bed of limestone on the bank of the Blair water, about 10 feet above the present level of the stream. This opening and its contents are of great interest, as they bear evidence of having been a water-worn, while at various heights on either side of the stream may be traced a succession of terraces, which undoubtedly mark old water levels. Some of the changes which the surface of the country has undergone in comparatively recent times were thus brought under the notice of the members.

EXTENSION OF MINING OPERATIONS IN THE ESK VALLEY.—The presence of coal and limestone in the Esk Valley has long been a matter of notoriety; but it is probably news to many that, along with those minerals, there exists a deposit of ironstone rivaling in extent and prospective importance those of Lanarkshire and Ayrshire. For some years past the mineral in question has been worked to a limited extent. Now, however, there seems a prospect of its becoming the basis of a great industry, that will in time change the entire aspect of the district. In respect of geological formation the valley presents a series of strata lying flat, or nearly so, toward the centre of the basin, and tilted up on either side by the upheaval of the adjacent hills. Among the flat strata there are, at no great distance from the surface, various seams of coal, corresponding to those of Lanarkshire, and which for many years have been worked by the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Lothian, and other proprietors in various parts of the valley. Next in order come sandstones and limestones, including the millstone grit; and below these again a second series of carboniferous strata, which being tilted up, as above mentioned, crop out at what are called "edge seams," along the margin of the valley. The edge seams extend from the sea to the upper part of the valley. In a waving line, which passes the villages of Niddrie, Gilmerston, Lonehead, and Pontefract. They comprise no fewer than 26 layers of different kinds of coal, varying in thickness from 1 ft. 6 in. to 8 ft.; besides several seams of ironstone and shale, and three extensive beds of limestone. The strata dip rapidly towards the centre of the valley, but are believed, for the most part, to fall into the level position at no great distance from their point of outcrop. Of the coal seams, some have long been worked at Niddrie, while the working of the ironstone has for some time being carried on at Gilmerston by the Glasgow Iron Company.

The Shotts Iron Company have had a footing at Lonehead for about five years, but it was only recently that the incorporation acquired certain leaseholds which gave them their present extensive command of the district. As matters now stand, the Shotts Company have a right to work the minerals over the area of from 5,000 to 6,000 acres. At Lonehead they have a tract extending for about a mile on each side of the village, and with an average breadth of the equivalent of a mile; while in the upper part of the valley their leaseholds embrace a district six miles in length by one to three miles in breadth, of which Pontefract may be regarded as the centre. The Lonehead holding lies entirely on the north-west side of the valley, but of the more extensive Pontefract leaseholds the larger portion is on the south-east side, reaching to the boundary of the county in that direction. The minerals in the Lonehead district have been thoroughly proved, and with the most satisfactory results. It appears that of the 26 edge seams of coal there are 10 of an aggregate thickness of 45 ft., which can be advantageously worked for household or manufacturing purposes. Some of these seams are of very fine quality, the minimum thickness being about 3 ft. Besides these, there are three seams of parrot or gas coal—one of which, on testing, has been found to yield per ton upwards of 10 cubic feet of gas. Of the other two seams, one is 2 ft. 6 in. thick, and the other 2 ft. 3 in. thick, with an average thickness of 2 ft. 4½ in. Of the ironstone three seams have been proved. It is a blackband of good quality, and when smelted along with the ore of the West, goes to produce the soft fluid iron now so much in demand on the Continent. The principal seam lies about 4 fathoms below what is called the "glass coal." The No. 2 seam comes higher in the section, forming the roof of the "perpetual coal," and No. 3 seam, lying still higher, forms the roof of the "Charlie's coal." 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ultimately end in something like a revolution. As to this local movement, the masters here have the greatest possible objection to having any dealings with the league, what they wish for is to treat with their own workmen only. The prospect at present is certainly very bad, and what the end may be cannot be foreseen, but the masters are certainly as kind and considerate towards the workmen as any masters in the world when they can get fair play, but they will not be dictated to by any league or set of dictators. And if we are to take the speeches of the men at the meeting referred to as our guide, it would appear that they aim at some reconstruction of society on a communistic or republican model, which can only end in ruin and disaster. A number of men were brought from Belgium to take the place of the joiners on strike here, but a few of them have been got at by the old hands, and induced to leave, and they were (9 in number out of 50) escorted to the Hamburg steamer, on Monday, by some of the officials of the Union, their passage was paid by them, and also a sum of money given to each.

THE COAL DUES ON THE TYNE.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in Newcastle, at the Guildhall, on Tuesday, to consider the proposal of the Tyne Commissioners to increase the coal dues from 2d. to 3d. per chaldron. Mr. Collingwood Jackson was voted to the chair. A number of gentlemen expressed their views with regard to the proposed augmentation of the duty, which they considered to be very improper, as it was originally 2d., and had existed for many years. Mr. T. Bunning, secretary to the Coal Trade, said that the members of the coal trade were very much opposed to the proposed increase of 50 per cent. on the dues. They had hardly made up their minds as to what course they would pursue, but they would certainly oppose the measure. After some discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—“That the secretary write to the Privy Council, intimating that the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce have resolved to oppose to application of the Tyne Commissioners to raise the coal dues, under clause 14 of the Harbours and Paving Tolls Act, 1861; and, further, to request that the Privy Council will not entertain the application of the Commissioners until the Chamber has been able to memorialize the Privy Council on the subject, and that the secretary request the Privy Council to favour the Chamber with a copy of any memorial which may be presented to them by the Tyne Commissioners.” The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to assist the secretary in drawing up the memorial to the Privy Council:—Mr. Joseph Black, Mr. Henry Clapham, Mr. Michael Havelock, and Mr. Joseph Fothergill.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

June 22.—Makers of iron in Derbyshire are still busy, and are likely to continue so. There are a large number of furnaces in blast, and at Staveley where there are at present four going, two new ones will shortly be blown in. In manufactured iron also business is active in rails, plates, girders, pipes, and general castings. There has been no change in the Coal Trade calling for any special notice, although it is by no means improbable that next week will see a considerable alteration. The tonnage going to London from the neighbourhood of Chesterfield and from the collieries on the Erewash Valley Railway is still large, but with any alteration in the rate the demand will be greatly diminished, seeing that merchants hold much larger stocks than they usually do at this time of the year. Steam coal is in request, and a good deal is being sent into Northamptonshire, from which a large tonnage of ironstone is being imported.

It is understood that the Midland and Great Northern Railway boards have had a conference on the subject of their coal rates, but without arriving at any settlement of the points in dispute. The Midland Company has in consequence resolved to take its own course, and has arranged with the coalowners of the district through which its lines pass that its rate for the present from all collieries to London shall be a third of 1d. a mile, in addition to a small terminal charge. These terms, it is said, will be sufficiently low to meet every reasonable demand on the part of the coalowners and of the London coal trade, and will be remunerative to the Midland Company. The new arrangement will take effect from the 1st of July.

The efforts made by Mr. C. Markham, the managing director of the Staveley Works, to introduce scientific and technical education in connection with the schools belonging to the company, have been eminently successful, as has been shown by the examinations which have just taken place. Mr. Markham has also commenced a series of entertainments to the younger children, including recreation, added to the equally pleasing enjoyment of tea and choice edibles. The ordinary day schools have also just passed through the ordeal of a successful examination, when upwards of 150 prizes were awarded.

The leading branches of the Sheffield trades are very active, the heavy armour plate mills of Brown and Co., and Cammell and Co., being kept fully going. The same firms are also busy in every description of Bessemer material, including rails, tyres, springs, axles, &c. It is said that Brown's have now as many orders on hand as will ensure full work to the men for nearly two years. The Yorkshire Engine Company are also busy in shield castings for the land defences, and the same is the case at Parkgate, not only for plates for the shield frames, but in plates and rails. In the same locality the foundries are doing well in pipes, stove grates, and other castings. As a rule the collieries are doing well for the season, although at some of them there are considerable accumulations of soft coal. At one of the large firms steel is being made of an excellent quality on the open hearth principle.

CRUCIBLE CLAY.—An article of which but little notice has been taken, but one of the most important in connection with the production of steel—crucible clay—is now in very active demand. It is used for making crucibles for the casting of steel and for the making of tuyeres for the Bessemer process. It is worked by mining, lying under the well-known cockle-shell shale, the principal place where it is got being at Stanington, near Sheffield, and where the quality is of an excellent character, realising from 28s. to 28s. per ton. It is mixed with a clay from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and the combination of the two produces a crucible that cannot be excelled, if equalled. Large quantities of the clay are exported to all countries where steel is made, being packed in bags.

THE COAL TRAFFIC BY RAILWAY AND WATER FROM SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—A deputation from the colliery proprietors of South Yorkshire waited on the directors of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, on Friday last, by appointment, at the offices in Manchester, relative to the accommodation at a place called Keadby, distant some 18 or 20 miles from Doncaster, where shipment of coal are made from the wagons to Hull and other home ports; and also with regard to the rates charged to some places on the line. The deputation consisted of Mr. G. W. Crank, Gawber Main Colliery; Mr. Crofts and Mr. Batty, Pinder Oaks and Darby Main Collieries; Mr. Huntress, Darfield Main Colliery; Mr. Waring, Aldwarke Main Colliery; Mr. W. Lawton, Blacker Main Colliery; Mr. Ryecroft, Lund Hill Colliery; and Mr. Blythe, Wombwell Main Colliery. The deputation stated that the company carried a very large quantity of coal from the South Yorkshire district to Keadby, where it was shot from the railway wagons into vessels for several of the home ports. The trade, however, had grown very much for some years past, but the accommodation for shipment was about the same as it had been, so that the necessary facilities for the increased traffic had not been provided. More spouting, as well as other things, were necessary, so as to ensure the shipments being carried on without interruption or delay. Several suggestions were then made as to the best means for carrying out the wishes of the coalowners, and the directors admitting the reasonable character of the requirements of the deputation, said they would be carried out without unnecessary delay. The question of the adjustment of the rates for coal going to several places on the line was then introduced, and briefly discussed, but the directors, without giving any definite answer, said the matter would not be lost sight of, but before doing anything the North-Eastern Company would have to be consulted, as they were interested. The deputation, after thanking the directors for their courtesy, then withdrew.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

June 22.—The trade of this neighbourhood is in much the same position in which it has been for the past two or three weeks, very little having occurred to change it. The pig-iron market is strong at the present moment. Prices are firm at the recent advanced rates—48s. for No. 3, 47s. for No. 4, and 51s. 6d. to 52s. for No. 1, net cash. The French demand is increasing, and some considerable quantity is being sent to that country. Deliveries to other parts on the Continent—to Germany and Holland—are large, besides the very heavy demands at present made upon pig-iron makers by finished iron manufacturers. The large make of the Cleveland district is entirely absorbed, which creates good prospects for the new firms about to start blast-furnaces, and for those firms who are erecting additional ones. The Carlton Ironworks, the re-commencement of which we noticed in last week's Journal, are reported to be working very satisfactorily. Stocks of pig-iron are being still further reduced this month—indeed, the stocks in the hands of makers are very small, with one or two exceptions.

The demand for rails is somewhat better; enquiries from the United States, Russia, and Austria are more numerous. The prospects for a fair trade in this department are very good, and there is reason to believe that the works will be well employed for some months to come. The increasing demand for iron steamers improves the demand upon plate and angle makers for the requisite iron, and prices are rather firmer, shipbuilders are consequently full of work. The continued resistance of the masters to the men's demands for a reduction in the hours of labour on the Tyne is driving a good portion of their work elsewhere, and a good many of the engineers themselves are removing to other parts of the country in search of work. The resolutions of sympathy with the movement passed by various sections of workmen in different parts of the North was encouraging and satisfactory to the Tyne workmen, but the amount of money contributed by their professional friends towards their support during the present conflict has been small and disappointing. There do not appear any signs of an early termination of the struggle, and the resistance which the men on the Tyne have met with seems to have damped the sparks of the movement on the Tees and Wear, as we have not heard anything more of attempts at organisation for a similar application on those rivers. The demand for bar and general merchant iron is more animated. Founders are busier. The nut and bolt works on the Tees are well supplied with orders, and the other branches of trade there—wire, sheets, pottery, &c.—are generally well reported of. Reports from the South Durham coal-

field are, as a rule, encouraging. All the collieries are working steady time, and the quantity of coals brought to bank seems generally to be satisfactory. There hardly appears to be the scarcity of men which some of our contemporaries mention. Generally speaking the pits are fairly manned. For best coke the demand exceeds the supply, but—to some extent at least—this will be remedied by the completion soon of the new ovens of Messrs. Pease and Messrs. Bolekow, Vaughan, and Co.

The York City and County Banking Company have taken a portion of the Royal Exchange, Middlesbrough, for the purpose of commencing a branch establishment in that town. Hitherto the banking business of the large district of Cleveland has been in the hands of Messrs. Backhouse and Co., and the National Provincial Bank of England, and that of the iron trade principally in the hands of the latter.

The following is the Middlesbrough Chamber of Commerce Trade Report for May, which has just been issued:—The make of pig-iron for May was 93,924 tons, compared with 79,433 tons in 1870. The number of furnaces in blast was 69, out of a total of 69. Eight new furnaces are now in course of construction. The shipments of pig-iron from the port of Middlesbrough for May were: Coastwise, 22,168 tons; foreign, 34,738 tons. For 1870 the figures were: Coastwise, 14,610 tons; foreign, 21,279 tons. The warrant stores decreased 1150 tons during the month. The quantity in store at the end of May was 7889 tons. Makers' stocks decreased 15,056 tons in May. The stocks held by Middlesbrough makers on May 31 were 49,742 tons, against 67,798 at the end of April. The trade has been animated of late, and prices have stiffened. The general quotations are now: No. 1, 52s.; No. 3, 48s.; No. 4, 47s., net cash. Makers are heavily sold. The prospects of the trade are good. The shipments of manufactured iron, including rails, for the month of May were 29,001 tons against 27,081 tons in 1870. The rail-plate and general merchant iron trade has been brisk, and the works fully occupied. The makers of puddled bar are well supplied with orders. The following were the shipments of coal and coke during the month:—

	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Foreign.
CoalTons 3716417667523072
Coke40165841744405

The total value of goods other than coal and coke exported from Middlesbrough in May was 202,135l., against 244,479l. in 1870.

The engineering establishments continue well employed. The ironfounders have a fair amount of work on hand, particularly in the pipe department. Prices are steady, but are better than they were earlier in the year. The shipbuilding firms are busy. The demand for iron steamers is still considerable.

The nut and bolt and wire works are well supplied with orders. The chemical trade is good, the demand in disinfecting chemicals being specially active.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION'S REPORT ON BRITISH COAL FIELDS.

The Royal Commission appointed to examine the extent and report upon the duration of the coal fields of Great Britain has now all but completed its labours. This Commission was appointed in a period of panic, but the report it is about to present will give panic-mongers their quietus. The most exhaustive investigation of which the subject was susceptible has been issued in the demonstration that, assuming a certain annual increase in the rate of consumption, sufficient “economically gettable coal exists in the three kingdoms to last from 800 to 1000 years.” The alarm which Prof. Jevons's work on the Coal Question did so much to foster is thus effectually set at rest. In proportion as the subject has been carefully investigated has the mineral wealth of the empire been established. In the “Coal Fields of Great Britain” Mr. Hull estimated that, with the maximum of production at 100,000,000 tons a year, we had coal enough to last for eight centuries. As the report of the Commission has not yet appeared we are ignorant of the rate of consumption upon which its calculations are based, but it is no small compliment to Mr. Hull that the results of his independent investigation are verified by authority so august. Vast as the consumption of coal has been during the past 50 years, abundance yet remains to stimulate the energy and replenish the exchequer of generations yet unborn. While coal enough exists in England to sustain not merely the present, but even an increased rate of consumption for nearly 1000 years to come, Englishmen may dismiss those gloomy vaticinations which predicted the speedy exhaustion of our mineral treasure. And yet, the service which Prof. Jevons and his coadjutors have rendered to the country can scarcely be overrated.

Given a limited supply of coal, and a practically unlimited consumption, the end must come some day. The error was in anticipating that day. Speculation placed it from 50 to 150 years in advance of our own age, but investigation has fixed a much later date. If the Commission may be credited, not until 2871 will England feel any lack of fuel. This demonstrated, it will be impossible for any British minister to initiate a self-sacrificing policy, on the plea of justice to posterity. It may be remembered that Mr. John Stuart Mill drew the attention of Parliament to this subject in a speech conceived in a strain so elevated that the Premier was mesmerised thereby. In his speech, Mr. Mill accepted the ideas of Prof. Jevons. After examining the various schemes that suggested themselves as fitted to check a too rapid consumption of coal, the learned Professor, unable to agree upon the wisdom of any, concluded by confessing that the only suggestion he could make towards compensating posterity for the lavish use of cheap fuel contemplated the payment of the National Debt. Far from thinking this debt merely “a flea bite,” Professor Jevons pronounced it a serious burden upon British industry. A liability so heavy might not, indeed, be greatly felt in the climax of prosperity; the moment, however, that prosperity began to wane it would prove a fertile source of embarrassment. But could the nation in this, the heyday of its greatness, be induced to make an annual appropriation towards the reduction of the debt, the peril of the future might be averted. Prof. Jevons argued that the systematic reduction of the debt would add to the productive capital of the country, be some check upon our present too rapid progress, and lessen difficulties in the distance. It was as a step in this direction that the scheme of terminable annuities received the support of the present Cabinet. Nor, albeit our coal is proved capable of supplying all the wants of the empire centuries after it should have disappeared, need this scheme be decried. The coal fields of England are but as the dust in the balance when compared with those of America; yet America is devoting herself to the extinction of her gigantic war debt quite irrespective of undeveloped resources; and it may be argued that England might advantageously follow the example of the United States. In present circumstances, however, there is little hope of such a policy being adopted, and the fact that our coal fields still abound in mineral wealth justifies the abandonment of a policy based upon their exhaustion.

The eminently satisfactory character of the conclusions of the Commission becomes the more apparent when the peculiar phraseology of its report is considered. The report not merely affirms that sufficient coal may be obtained during the next 800 and 1000 years, but there will be sufficient economically gettable coal during all these years. This phraseology, if not elegant, is expressive, and exactly meets the argument of Prof. Jevons. The Professor did not contend that coal would be absolutely exhausted, he simply argued that it would be so exhausted as to be no longer cheap, and, consequently, no longer able to give England her manufacturing and mechanical pre-eminence. It is not so much the physically possible as the commercially possible of which Prof. Jevons's work treats. Nor can there be any controversy that if England found it necessary to drive her coal mines from 4000 to 6000 ft. deep, while in other parts of the world coal was being worked in the light of day, our manufacturing supremacy could no longer be maintained. The merit of the minute investigation which the Commission has given to the whole question is that all fear on this point may be dismissed for the next 1000 years. When that day arrives some ingenious son of England may have discovered a method of conserving the greatness of his native land. Should this be found physically impossible, England will have the consolation that supremacy is only passing from the mother to the daughter empire. It is a noteworthy fact that three-fourths of all the coal in the world is in possession of the Anglo-Saxon race. Possibly discoveries may yet be made that will to some extent disturb the present estimate. The late Prof. Rogers's work on the Geology of Pennsylvania will long remain a monument of the attainments of its accomplished author, and whose lectures on the coal fields of the world were equally remarkable for wealth of information and scientific precision, gave the following estimate of these fields:—To the United States the Professor assigned an area of coal lands equal to 196,650 square miles; to the British North American possessions, 7530 miles; Great Britain, 5400; France, 284; Prussia, 960; Belgium, 510; Bohemia, 400; Westphalia, 380; Spain, 200; Russia, 100; Saxony, 30. Since the learned Professor furnished this estimate some considerable additions have been made to the coal fields of Britain. But nothing that can yet be discovered, either in England or on the Continent, is at all likely to approach the coal treasure of the United States. We are quite aware that the

mere extent of a coal field conveys an inadequate idea of its value, but, after making every deduction which this consideration demands, the pre-eminence of America remains unshaken.

If, as Baron Liebig puts it, civilisation is the economy of power, the dominance of the great Transatlantic Republic is secured. It is not given to even the most superbly endowed of the human race to forecast the immediate future, much less a future removed from the present by a thousand years. But if the civilisation of that distant epoch be dependent upon coal the position of the United States may be pretty accurately gauged. Until some physical agent more potent than coal is brought into play a continuous increase in the consumption of that fuel may be calculated, and the nations longest able to bear this strain are the nations with whom the promise of the future must abide. Britain possesses nearly six times the amount of coal which any continental nation is dowered with; and if the amount of her coal measures is distanced, their quality is unrivalled. England is described in an authoritative French report as the most favoured country in Europe for the extent and richness of her mineral treasure. But this wealth is no apology for waste, and it is yet perfectly possible to exhibit a splendid economy in the use of fuel. There is no reason why something like a third of the motive power latent in coal should be lost by carelessness in so many of the iron districts of the kingdom. The fact that recently, through the ingenious invention of the manager of the Monkland Steel and Iron Company, Mr. William Ferrie, ten shillings is saved upon the manufacture of each ton of iron mainly from the economic use of fuel, demonstrates how much may be accomplished in this direction. Another point to which attention has not been given by alarmists, is the improved methods of working coal now followed in all the more important mines of the kingdom. The time was when nearly half the mineral was left in the mines, now it is but a very small proportion indeed that remains when the pits are abandoned. This more perfect working has probably increased the output of coal by from an eighth to a fourth, and in some cases to perhaps a still larger amount. Five hundred and fifty years ago the English Parliament complained to the King of the noxious vapours with which the sea coal of Newcastle polluted the atmosphere of London. It was but a small portion of that commodity which the metropolis consumed in 1306; now nearly six million tons annually enter London, yet there is no complaint of atmospheric pollution, the only fear being lest the supply should fail. This fear the Royal Commission has set at rest for ever.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle.*

Vice-Chancellor Malins has appointed Mr. Erskine Scott official liquidator of the Copper Miners' Company of South Australia.

NEW WHEEL CHARLOTTE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £10,000, in 5000 shares of £2 each.

Deposit, 10s. per share on application, and 10s. on allotment.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of effectually developing an extensive and valuable mineral property in the parish of St. Agnes, Cornwall, one of the richest mining districts in the county.

It is surrounded by mines that have given immense profits, amongst which may be mentioned the Great Wheal Towan, which divided £200,000; Great Wheal Charlotte, on an outcrop of a few hundreds of pounds, £50,000, and the whole of the unexplored ground between these two celebrated mines is included in the set of the present company.

Independent, however, of the brilliant prospects which the undertaking presents for copper from these unexplored lodes, there are also fine tin lodes of great promise, which eminent miners predict will be equally profitable.

On one of these lodes active development is now being proceeded with. The agent reports that below and at the 40 ft. level it is 7 ft. wide, of the most promising description, producing tin throughout; and a very small improvement in its present value would lay open an immense quantity of valuable tinstuff.

The mine has been inspected by some of the most experienced mining agents in Devon and Cornwall, and they are unanimously of opinion that a small capital, judiciously expended in the development of the lodes already discovered, will lay open a large and permanently profitable mine, second to none in the district.

Of the 5000 shares in which the capital of the company is divided, 800 only now remain for allotment, and the directors invite applications for them with great confidence, believing that development only is wanted to give the holders a mine of great wealth.

Detailed reports, plans, and forms of application for shares can be obtained at the offices of the company—

ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, E.C.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.

From Captain S. HARRIS, of Great Wheal Vor.

The situation of the mine is all that can be desired, being immediately adjoining the Great Wheal Towan to the south, and Great Wheal Charlotte to the north, both of which have produced immense quantities of rich copper ore, and have given many thousands of pounds in dividends. In looking at the position of the mine, and the congeniality of the ground, together with the number of lodes and the cross-course intersecting them, I have great confidence in the undertaking, and fully believe it will ultimately turn out eminently successful.

From Captain ISAAC RICHARDS, of Devon Great Consols.

Judging from the fact that the cross-course found in Wheal Charlotte and Wheal Towan passes through the set, in connection with which the lodes in those mines produced the finest courses of ore, and that the ground of this mine is of the same congenial nature as that of all the productive mines in the district, I am of opinion on being developed this will also prove a good and profitable mine.

From Captain JOHN DAW, of Carn Breu.

I have known this piece of ground for many years, and have always had a good opinion of it, and I have heard it highly spoken of by other mining agents. I consider it to be a good speculation to drive the levels west to meet the cross-course, seeing that the lodes in the adjoining mines have become so altered when nearing the cross-course, and I have great pleasure in recommending New Wheel Charlotte to any mining company.

From Captain JAMES JULEFF, of West Chiverton.

I consider you have a fine piece of unexplored ground, which can be proved with a small capital, and I believe successfully.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRAMWAYS COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed capital, £300,000, in 30,000 shares of £10 each.

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This company is prepared to entertain proposals for tramways either in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. Address, with full particulars, to the secretary (pro tem.), as above.

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This company has been formed to carry out tramway enterprise in connection with the parties who have been mainly instrumental in the introduction of tramways into this country, and the principal cities on the Continent, and who will, therefore, bring to the business great practical experience.

The intention of the company is generally to invest its own capital in the construction and development of the tramways selected by it, and to dispose of the same from time to time when tested by the experience of actual working, in which way the public will be protected against unsound and merely speculative projects.

The company is entirely free from any engagements, direct or indirect, with contractors, and will, therefore, carry out such works as it may undertake on the best possible terms for cash.

The position of the founders of this company will enable them to secure on the most favourable terms, concessions from the principal cities on the Continent and elsewhere open to tramway enterprise.

By order of the Board, J. B. GLENN, Secretary (pro tem.)

CANNOK CHASE COAL BY CANAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY SEND COAL BY RAILWAY, in trucks, TO ALL STATIONS, AND LOAD CANAL BOATS at their extensive wharves on the Angley branch of the Birmingham Canal, adjoining the colliery; and also at Hednesford Basin, Cannock.

ALSO SUPPLY best LAYCOCK'S GARESFIELD FOUNDRY COKE, FIRE BRICKS, and CLAY RETORTS, free on board ship, Tyne Dock, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Canal gas coal, 15,000 feet of gas per ton. Illuminating power of gas in standard candles, 32½ candles.

For prices, apply to—JOHN N. BROWN, ANGLESEY CHAMBERS, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM. LONDON OFFICE, 465, NEW OXFORD STREET.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

SALE of an EXTREMELY IMPORTANT FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE, known as the GARDEN LODGE AND PEN Y GARDEN ESTATE. Situated in the parish and within one mile from RUABON, a first-class station on the Great Western Railway, which is proposed to be sold by PRIVATE TREATY.

The property comprehends the MANSION HOUSES and RESIDENCES, known as "Garden Lodge" and "Pen y Garden," with the extensive ranges of OUTBUILDINGS, GARDENS, PLEASURE GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c., belonging thereto, containing in the whole about 160 statute acres of arable, pasture, and woodland, entirely in a ring fence, abounding in COAL, IRONSTONE, and other MINERALS, which latter are being worked by a company under the powers and stipulations contained in a lease, dated the 14th March, 1863, for thirty-one years, and also several COTTAGES or DWELLING HOUSES, GARDENS, &c., belonging thereto.

Upon the estate an extremely valuable QUARRY of FREESTONE has been opened, which, from its proximity to the railway, cannot fail to yield a large income.

The estate is bounded on the north-east side by the turnpike-road from Wrexham to Ruabon, and is intersected by a branch of the Great Western Railway, by which the minerals are conveyed direct from the pits to all parts of the kingdom.

Any further particulars may be had by applying to Messrs. CHURTON and HARRISON, Auctioneers, Chester.

LEAD MINE FOR SALE.

THE SEGLENAS LEAD MINE, situated about five miles from LLANDILOES, and within three or four miles of the VAN MINE, and supposed to be the same lode: £14,000 has been expended for developing the mine and erecting powerful pumping and crushing machinery. The mine is now 22 fms. deep, and a large quantity of lead ore has been sold. The sett contains several side lodes not worked upon.

This property is held on a lease of three years from Sir Watkin Wynne, at moderate dues. It is believed that if the mine were sunk deeper good results would follow. It will be sold cheap, on account of the present owner having other engagements.

Apply to Mr. STEPHEN BAKER, Birmingham; or to Capt. CORBETT, Pontefry.

LEAD MINES IN THE COUNTIES OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the HUNSTANWORTH and NEWBIGIN ROYALTIES, the former about 3534 acres, and the latter 900 acres, or thereabouts.

The Hunstanworth Royalty adjoins the celebrated W. B. Lead Mines, and has for many years yielded large quantities of lead ore, and much of the ground is undeveloped.

For particulars, apply to JOSEPH DODDS, Esq., M.P., No. 4, Spring-gardens, Charles Cross, London, S.W., and Stockton-on-Tees; Mr. NATHANIEL CLARK, Beamish-park, Fence Houses; or Mr. THOMAS J. BEWICK, C.E., No. 2, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, London, S.W., and Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

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TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, all that VALUABLE and PRODUCTIVE COLLIERY, known as

ASTERLEY COLLIERY.

Situate at Asterley, one mile and a half from Minsterley Terminus and Pontesbury Station, with good roads to both; together with brick-built SHAFTS and TRAM RAILS, capital ENGINE and ENGINE HOUSE, blacksmiths' shop and appliances, MACHINERY and PLANT in excellent order.

The coal is adapted to varieties of domestic and manufacturing purposes, and the demand is daily increasing in the district; and inasmuch as the adjacent Lead Mining Properties are vigorously worked, a progressive consumption is confidently to be expected, and parties engaged in those mining operations would find this a profitable investment, to the advantage of both concerns.

Further particulars and information to be obtained on application to Mr. EDWARD DAVIES, Agent, Perkins Beach Mine, Pontesbury, near Shrewsbury; or Messrs. CORNER and NEVETT, Solicitors, Shrewsbury.

ENGINE, BOILERS, AND PUMPS ON SALE.

LOW PRESSURE CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, with 25 in. cylinder, and 4 ft. 6 in. stroke, and TWO cylindrical BOILERS, about 25 ft. long by 5 ft. diameter, with all necessary steam pipes and fittings.

Also, about 60 to 70 fms. of 9 in. PUMPS, and 20 fms. of 16 in. PUMPS. The engine has been pumping 800 gallons per minute in a shaft 180 yards deep, delivering the water in a level midway, and pulled out to make room for a larger one.

For price, &c., which is moderate, apply to Mr. THOMAS KIRKBY, Leeds.

FOR SALE, a high-class 25-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; also, a 16-horse power, with or without reversing gear.

FOR SALE, cheap, several first-class second-hand PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 3 to 14 horse power, in excellent order.

FIT WINDING GEAR made at a short notice suitable for portable engines.

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24, 18, and 15 in. WINDING ENGINES and BOILERS.

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Hand and top-drum pieces; plunger poles; rod plates; and a large quantity of other useful MINING MATERIALS.

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PUMPING ENGINES, of various sizes,—viz., 80 in., 70 in., 60 in., 50 in., 40 in., 30 in.

WINDING ENGINES, STAMPING ENGINES, STEAM CAPSTANS, and CRUSHERS of various sizes.

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PITWORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for MINING PURPOSES.

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The 80 in. is nearly new, and with several of the other engines, can be guaranteed of superior make and modern design.

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In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the REPERY TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—By an Order made by His Honor the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above Matter, dated the 19th day of June inst., on the Petition of John Martyn, of Wadebridge, within the said Stannaries, merchant, a creditor of the said company, IT WAS ORDERED that the said REPERY TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) should be WOUND-UP by the Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

HODGE, HOOKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, 19th June, 1871.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the REPERY TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are required, on or before Wednesday, the 5th day of July next, TO SEND IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to FREDERICK MARSHALL, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court at Truro.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar. Dated Truro, June 22nd, 1871.

LUSTRUM IRONWORKS, STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

MR. T. W. HORNBY (Auctioneer) will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Black Lion Hotel, in Stockton, in the county of Durham, on Saturday, the 1st July, 1871, at Twelve o'clock at noon, unless previously disposed of by private contract, and either together or in such lots as may be determined upon at the time of sale, all those EXTENSIVE IRONWORKS, called

THE LUSTRUM IRONWORKS,

Situate at the North End of STOCKTON-UPON-TEES, in the County of DURHAM, comprising

BRIDGE YARD.—Two bar-bending machines; one double-ended punching machine; two punching and shearing machines; one drilling machine; two sets of plate-bending rolls; one countersink drilling machine; one planing machine; one circular saw for iron; one 12-horse power engine; shifting carriages; trolleys, pulleys, relings, &c.; fan; horizontal steam-engine, by Bennie, of Glasgow, with boiler and fittings complete; one weighing machine; one 2½-ton weight bridge, by Hodgson and Sead; ten portable forges; two platers' bogies; four railway bogies; two powerful travelling cranes; one force pump for testing boilers; one hand pump for ditto; one direct-acting steam angle-cutting machine; two superior planing machines; plate-heating furnace; 800 yards of double line of railway (with turntables) in yard and through all the shops; one small furnace; ten smiths' hearths, fixed; blast drain, &c.; tools, &c.; cast-iron surfacing plates; screwing machine; grinding stone, anvils, &c.

FOUNDRY.—Three 10 ton steam cranes; three 5-ton steam cranes; one 3-ton steam crane; three ramming cranes; one steam iron mill; one horizontal steam-engine, with self-acting feed to boiler (Coulson's patent); one horizontal steam-engine, with self-acting feed to boiler (Coulson's patent), with boiler, 30 ft. by 5 ft., and fittings; one patent furnace; one cupola stage and hoist; one water tank; one ladle bogie; sundry ladles; tools and pipe patterns; seven joiners' benches; core drying stoves; one double cylinder engine for hoists, quite new; one pipe-testing machine; feed water cisterns.

FITTING SHOPS.—Fitters' benches; powerful double-gear screw cutting lathe, quite new, with 3 ft. centres (by Scriven and Holdsworth), 30 ft. bed; single-gear crab winch, with chain and tackle; one horizontal steam-engine, with shafting, pulleys, and drum; one pipe-boring machine, with shafting, pulleys, and drum, complete.

LOFT OVER FITTING SHOPS.—Small stock of timber; four pattern makers' benches.

PLANT FOR DIPPING PIPES.—Comprising one powerful steam crane, fixed complete with dipping pits, 40 ft. deep.

PATTERN MAKERS' LOFT.—Comprising small stock of timber; five pattern makers' benches; one wood turning lathe, with 20 ft. bed; a valuable stock of engine and spur wheel patterns.

STORES.—Well fitted up, and comprising several sets of Whitworth's stocks and dies; drying stove; Hodgson's patent 1-ton weighing machine; very large stock of rivets; chains, tackle, winches, blocks, and falls; leather belting; yard lamps; large stock of cast steel of all sizes; two water meters; gas meters, and all other necessities for carrying on an extensive business.

OFFICES.—Comprising principal's office, clerks' office, two drawing offices, foreman's office, pay clerk's office, and the furniture therein.

The works occupy about four acres of freehold land, and are most conveniently situated in the centre of the great iron-producing district of the North of England, and have means of communication both by rail and water. The North-Eastern Railway runs along the whole of one side of the premises, and communicates with the works by several sidings. The River Tees is in close proximity.

Extensive contracts have been executed at these works for Great Britain, as well as the Brazils, Turkey, Russia, Australia, &c.

It was recently proposed considerably to enlarge the present works, and to erect rolling mills upon an extensive scale. Land adjacent can be procured for the purpose.

The premises may be viewed, and further particulars known on application to the Auctioneer, Stockton, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, Accountant, Finkle-street, Stockton; Mr. G. B. KING, C.E., Stockton; or at the offices of DODDS and TROTTER, Solicitors, Stockton; and 4, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, London.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE COLLIERIES IN NORTHUMBERLAND FOR SALE, BY AUCTION.

MR. BROUGH is instructed by the Executors of the late JOSHUA BOWER, to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract), at the Queen's Head Inn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Thursday, the 20th day of July, 1871, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, all those

IMPORTANT COLLIERIES.

In the following lots, viz.:

LOT I. All that valuable and well-known colliery, called BURRADON COLLIERY, situated in the parish of Keadon, in the county of Northumberland, and about seven miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with the Westside and Annetford royalties attached, together with the COTTAGES, ERECTIONS, MACHINERY, PLANT, and other effects belonging to and held therewith.

LOT II. All that valuable and well-known colliery, called COXLODGE COLLIERY, situated in the parish of Gosforth, in the county of Northumberland, and about two miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with the extensive royalties of Fawdon, Dinnington, and Morley Hill attached, together with the COTTAGES, ERECTIONS, FIRE-BRICK WORKS, FARMS, MACHINERY, PLANT, and STOCK belonging to and held with the same.

The brick works are of recent erection, and the bricks, being of the first quality, command an extensive sale.

The coal of both collieries (a first-class steam coal) is well known in both the London and continental markets.

The former is known in the London market as "Bower's West Hartley Steam Coal," and is on the lists of the English Government, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Shipping Company's, &c., and the latter is sold by the names of "Kenton West Hartley" and "Bower's West Hartley."

Both collieries are shipped to the River Tyne, the collieries in each case being within an easy distance of the shipping places.

These collieries offer an investment seldom to be met with.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the Auctioneer; Mr. GEORGE YEWALL, Solicitor, Leeds; or Mr. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Solicitor, 3, Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

GARTH IRONWORKS, NEAR CARDIFF.

TO BE SOLD (by order of the Trustees of the late HENRY WOOD, Esq.), LARGE and NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED WORKS, within five miles of Cardiff, being bounded by the Glamorganshire Canal on the one side, and having the junction of the Rhymney and Taff Vale Railways on the other side, from all of which there is direct communication to the works.

The MACHINERY consists of TWO 35-horse horizontal high-pressure ENGINES, ONE 10-horse ditto, all with suitable BOILERS; THREE Nasmyth's double-action STEAM HAMMERS, from 10 to 35 cwt., with the FURNACES and BOILERS complete; also sundry shears, fans, lathes, drilling machines, &c. A very commodious MANAGER'S HOUSE, THIRTY-TWO NEW COTTAGES for workmen, and four old ones.

The WORKS are newly erected, never having yet been used, and occupy about FOUR ACRES of LAND, leaving about three acres for any additions required. The Engines and Machinery are of the very best, perfectly new, and in good order, the whole is quite ready for work without any outlay.

The offices are ready furnished.

The land is held under lease, of which about 92 years are unexpired.

For further particulars, apply to—**JAMES WAKEFIELD, Estate Agent, Corn Exchange Chambers, Chester.**

COAL ROYALTY TO-LET, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

THE WINDLESTONE COAL ROYALTY, containing about ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, adjoining the South Durham, Eldon, and Black Boy Collieries, which produce HOUSEHOLD, STEAM, and COKING COALS. The Royalty adjoins the Clarence Railway.

For particulars, apply to B. HECKELS, Mining Engineer, Sunderland.

REDBROOK TIN WORKS.

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, the REDBROOK TIN WORKS. These eligible premises are advantageously situated on the RIVER WYE, about two miles below Monmouth, adjacent to the Forest of Dean, and surrounded by extensive woods, affording an ample supply of charcoal. They consist of ROLLING MILLS, FURNACES, FORGE, and other WORKS and MACHINERY adapted to the manufacture of TIN PLATES on an extensive scale, with an excellent dwelling house, garden, and offices, 20 cottages, and several closes of land, containing altogether about THIRTY ACRES.

These premises may be easily converted into sheet iron or wire works.

The authorised line of the Monmouth, Coleford, and Usk Railway will pass near to these works, and afford easy communication with both mineral districts.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. DAVIS and JUSTICE, Solicitors, Newport, Monmouthshire; and Mr. MEDHURST, at the Works, will show the premises.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, SEVERAL ACRES of LAND, suitable for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, advantageously situated on the east bank of the River Tyne, about two miles below Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and within a quarter of a mile from the North-Eastern Railway. There is a good quay frontage, with deep water.

Apply to Mr. T. S. BRANWELL, King-street, Quay-side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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OF THE

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2.—Of the Grenver and Wheal Abraham District.

3.—Of the District including the Caradons, Marke Valley, Wheal Mary Ann, and Herodsfoot.

4.—Of the District including East Wheal Lovell, Lovell Consols, North Lovell, &c., and neighbouring mines.

5.—Of the District including Penhalls, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Polbreen Great West Chiverton, and other mines.

6.—The Miners' Lead Mining District of North Wales.

ALL the MAPS are by the well-known mine surveyor, R. SYMONS, of TRURO, and none of them have been used.

Any one or more will be forwarded on receipt of Post-Office Order for the amount, by addressing "Commerce," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

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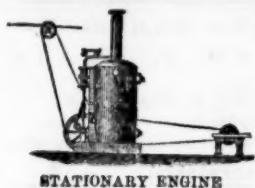
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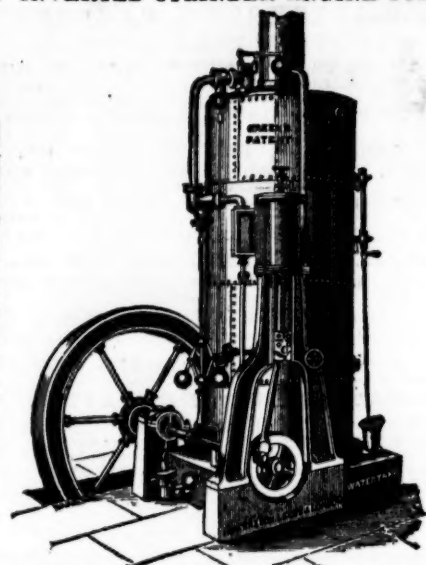
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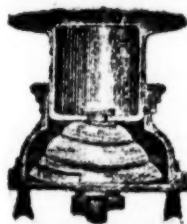
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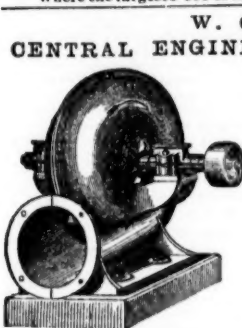


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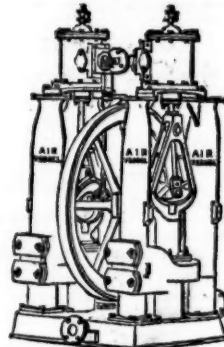
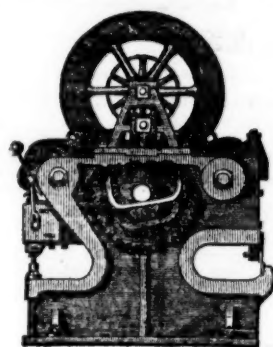
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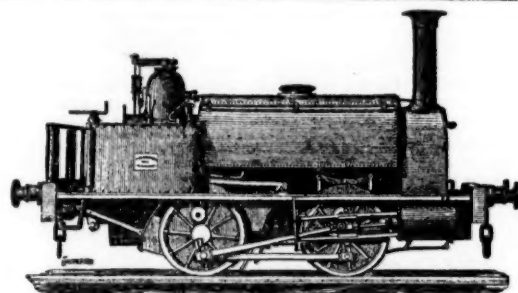


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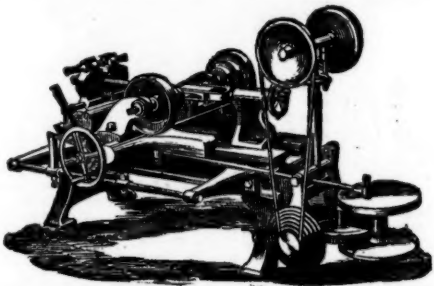
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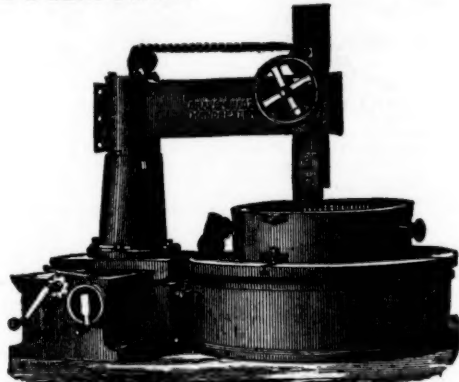
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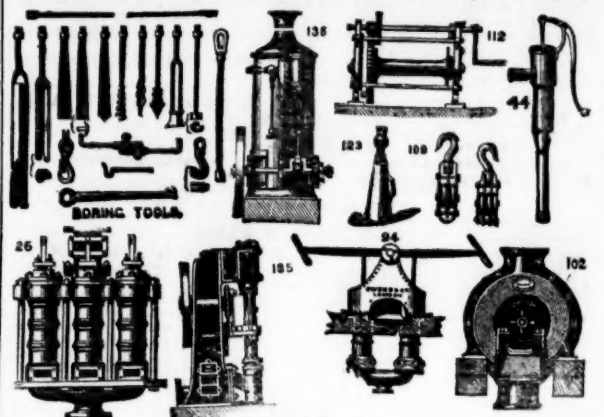
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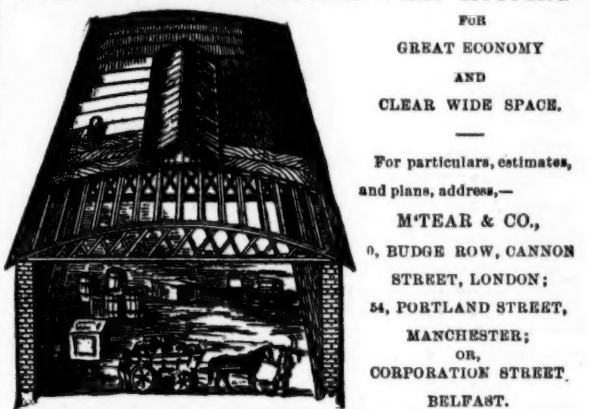


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Shares. Company. Paid. Price.

100 John Abbot and Co. [L.] 75 0 0 22 20 dis.

100 Ashbury Co. [L.] 70 0 0 40 35 dis.

100 Black-aven Iron and Steel Co. [L.] 70 0 0 30 25 pm.

100 Bolekow, Vaughan, and Co. [L.] 70 0 0 8 9 pm.

100 Brown, John, and Co. [L.] 70 0 0 5 5 pm.

100 Cammell and Co. [L.] 80 0 0 11 9 dis.

32 Ebbw Vale Co. [L.] 27 10 0 6 6 1/2 dis.

6 Fairbairn Engineering 6 0 0 1 1 1/2 dis.

26 General Mining Association [L.] 20 0 0 8 10 dis.

15 Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.] 10 0 0 1 1/2 dis. par. ad.

10 Ironmasters' Company [L.] 10 0 0 1 1/2 dis.

10 Midland Iron Co. [L.] 6 0 0 26 28 pm.

2 1/2 Mersey Steel and Iron Co. [L.] 11 10 0 7 7 1/2 dis.

4 Mwyndy Iron Ore [L.] 3 10 0 2 1/2 dis.

1 Nerbuda Coal and Iron 0 7 0 par.

35 Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co. [L.] 25 0 0 1 1/2 2 pm.

35 Ditto ditto 25 0 0 1 1/2 2 pm.

30 Parkgate Iron Co. [L.] 10 0 0 1 1/2 2 pm.

20 Patent Shaft and Axletree Co. [L.] 10 0 0 6 7 pm.

30 Rhymney Iron Co. [L.] 40 0 0 20 18 dis.

15 Ditto New 15 0 0 6 6 dis.

50 Rhotta Iron Co. 50 0 0 21 20 dis.

100 Sheppridge Iron and Coal Co. [L.] 55 0 0 9 8 dis.

100 Staveley Iron and Coal Co. 60 0 0 40 42 pm.

100 Ditto ditto 10 0 0 8 9 pm.

100 Thames Iron Company 10 0 0 —

7 1/2 Titanic Iron and Steel 5 0 0 —

10 Vancouver Coal [L.] 6 0 0 1 pm. par.

10 Van Iron Ore [L.] 10 0 0 —

100 Wigan Coal and Iron Co. 100 0 0 12 10 dis.

75 Ditto ditto 75 0 0 12 10 dis.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.		NON-DIVIDEND MINES.	
Shares.	Mines.	Shares.	Mines.
1500 Alderley Edge, Cheshire	1 0 0 1 1/2 1 1/2 2	12000 Aberdare, L. Llandidloes	5 0 0 —
20000 Blain Caelan, s. Cardig.	1 0 0 —	20000 Aberdare, L. Llandidloes	5 0 0 —
6000 Boscawell, s. St. Just	1 0 0 —	20000 Barmby Copper Min. Co.	1 0 0 1
200 Botallack, s. St. Just	91 0 0 250	4000 Bedford Consols, s. Tavistock	3 0 0 —
20000 Brookwood, s. Cardigan	2 10 0 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	4000 Blue Hills, s. St. Agnes	1 0 0 —
4000 Brookwood, s. Buckfastleigh	1 10 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
4000 Brwlch Consols, s. Cardigan	4 0 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
6400 Cashwell, s. Cumberland	2 10 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
255 Cargill, s. L. Newlyn	16 5 7 1 1/2	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
2000 Cook's Kitchen, s. L. Newlyn	19 14 9 28	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
2000 Cwm Eirin, s. Cardigan	7 10 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
128 Cwmystwyth, s. Cardigan	4 0 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
200 Derwent Mines, s. Durham	800 0 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
1024 Devon Gl. Consols, s. Tavistock	1 0 0 100	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
656 Dong, s. Gulval	49 14 6 13	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
1432 Dolcoath, s. C. Camborne	32 4 6 160	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
12800 Drake Walls, s. Calstock	2 10 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
6144 East Cardigan, s. St. Cleer	2 14 6 5	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
2000 East Darwen, s. Cardigan	32 0 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
2000 East Pool, s. Pool, Llogan	0 9 9 13 1/2	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
1906 East Pool, s. Pool, Llogan	8 9 0 22	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
2000 Faldale, s. L. of Man	25 0 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
2000 Frank Mills, s. Christow	3 18 6 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
3950 Gawton, s. Tavistock	3 10 6 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
15000 Great Laxey, s. L. of Man	4 0 0 18	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
3000 Great Northern Manganese	5 0 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
5908 Great Wheel Vor, s. L. of Man	40 0 0 11	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
10240 Gunnislake (Clitters), s. L. of Man	4 19 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
10240 Gunnislake (Clitters), s. L. of Man	8 10 0 45	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
25000 Killaloe, s. Tipperary	1 0 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
166 Levant, s. St. Just	10 8 1 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
1432 Liskeard, s. L. of Man	18 10 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
9000 Marke Valley, s. Cardigan	25 0 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
1800 Minera Mining Co., L. Wrexham	25 0 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, s. L. of Man	7 0 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
6400 New Pembroke, s. L. of Man	5 0 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
2000 North Levent, s. L. of Man	10 12 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
5610 North Levent, s. L. of Man	8 11 3 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
256 Pardarves United, s. L. of Man	86 0 0 42 1/2	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
6000 Penhalls, s. L. of Man	3 0 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
5000 Phoenix, s. L. of Man	50 0 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
1772 Polberro, s. L. of Man	15 0 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
2000 Poldice, s. L. of Man	10 0 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
12800 Prince of Wales, s. L. of Man	0 12 6 1 1/2	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
1120 Providence, s. L. of Man	10 6 7 31	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
15000 Queen, s. L. of Man	0 10 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
5869 Rosewell Hill and Ransom, s. L. of Man	4 0 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
512 South Cardigan, s. L. of Man	1 5 0 190	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
6123 South Cardigan, s. L. of Man	5 5 6 5 1/2	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
6000 South Darwen, s. Cardigan	3 6 6 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
937 South Wh. Croft, s. Llogan	24 10 10 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
496 So. Wh. Frances, s. Llogan	18 15 9 40	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
442 Spear, s. L. of Man	7 2 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
940 St. Ives Consols, s. L. of Man	10 15 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
6771 St. Just Amalgamated, s. L. of Man	3 10 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
12000 Tankerville, s. L. of Man	6 0 0 18	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
6000 Tankerville, s. L. of Man	9 0 0 52	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
2000 Truncheon, s. L. of Man	11 10 0 24	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
15000 Van, s. Llandidloes	4 5 0 52	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
3000 Wh. Chiverton, s. L. of Man	10 0 0 27	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
512 West Wheel Frances, s. Llogan	108 15 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
400 Wh. Wheel Frances, s. Llogan	47 0 0 130	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
12288 Wheel Basset, s. Llogan	1 2 0 57 1/2	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
512 Wheel Jane, s. L. of Man	10 15 0 38	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
4295 Wheel Killy, s. L. of Man	5 4 6 9 9 1/2	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
1024 Wheel Killy, s. L. of Man	3 10 6 10	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
896 Wheel Margaret, s. L. of Man	18 17 6 12	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
1024 Wheel Mary Ann, s. L. of Man	8 0 0 12	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
1000 Wheel Mary Ann, s. L. of Man	2 12 6 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
80 Wheel Owen, s. L. of Man	70 0 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
12000 Wheel Russell, s. L. of Man	1 0 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
306 Wheel Seton, s. L. of Man	61 0 0 22 1/2	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
4096 Wheel Seton, s. L. of Man	10 14 6 7 1/2	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —
71000 Wicklow, s. L. of Man	2 10 0 —	2000 Brynbor, s. Cardigan	2 0 0 —

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
35000 Alamillos, s. Spain	2 0 0 2 1/2 1 1/2 2 1/2	0 15 6 0 2 6	Mar. 1871		
130000 Almaden, s. Spain	1 0 0 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	0 16 0 0 16 0	Mar. 1871		
20000 Australian, s. South Australia	7 0 0 14 1 1/2 1 1/2	0 16 0 0 6	Aug. 1868		
15000 Cape Copper Mining	7 0 0 14 1 1/2 1 1/2	0 16 0 0 6	Apr. 1871		
20000 Central American Association	0 15 0 —	0 6 0 0 10	July 1869		
21000 Colorado, s. Colorado	5 0 0 6 1/2 5 1/2 6 1/2	0 6 0 0 10	July 1869		
10000 Copiapu Mining Co., Chile	16 10 0 2 1 1/2 2 1/2	0 6 0 0 10	July 1869		
76162 Don Pedro North del Rey	0 14 0 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	0 2 0 0 4	Apr. 1869		
70000 English and Australian, s. L. of Man	2 10 0 —	1 19 0 0 0	Feb. 1869		
25000 Fortuna, s. Spain	2 0 0 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	0 2 0 0 2 6	Mar. 1871		
10000 Gousses, s. Sardinia	5 0 0 —	10 percent.	Aug. 1868		
68000 Kapunda Mining Co., Austral.	1 0 0 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2	0 10 0 0 6	Nov. 1868		
16000 Linares, s. Spain	3 0 0 4 3 1/2 3 1/2	0 12 18 4 0 50	Mar. 1871		
50000 Pannicello, s. Chile	4 0 0 2 1 1/2 2 1/2	0 10 percent.	Yearly.		
10000 Potosi, s. L. of Man	20 0 0 17 1 1/2 1 1/2	0 7 18 1 15 6	Nov. 1869		
100000 Port Phillip, s. L. of Man	1 0 0 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	0 6 percent.	Apr. 1871		
120000 Scottish Australian Min. Co.	1 0 0 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	0 6 percent.	Apr. 1871		
112500 Sierra Buttes, s. California	2 0 0 4 4 1/2 4 1/2	0 0 20 0 2 0	Feb. 1871		
60000 South Aurora, s. Nevada	5 0 0 8 8 1/2 8 1/2	0 7 2 0 7 2	Mar. 1869		
11000 St. John del Rey, Brazil	15 0 0 30 28 30	0 81 10 0 4 0	Dec. 1867		
15000 Sweetland Creek, s. California	4 0 0 4 4 1/2 4 1/2	0 16 0 0 4 0	May 1871		
50000 Victoria (London) (25000 £1 pd., 25000 18s. pd.)	2 10 0 —	0 9 7 0 0 7	July 1868		

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
50000	Anglo-Argentine, <i>s. Argentine Republic</i>	1 0 0 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	Fully pd.		
20000	Anglo-Australian, <i>s. Victoria</i> * (£2 10s. shares).....	1 5 0 —	0 1 0 0 1 1/2	Nov. 1870	
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, <i>s. Brazil</i>	0 16 0 —	0 1 0 0 1 1/2	Apr. 1871	
12500	Anglo-Italian, <i>s. Italy</i>	1 7 6 —	0 1 0 0 1 1/2	Jan. 1868	
20000	Australian United, <i>s. Victoria</i> *.....	2 10 0 —	0 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2	Fully pd.	
50000	Birdseye Creek, <i>s. California</i> * (£4 shares).....	2 0 0 —	0 3 2 3/4 3	Feb. 1871	
50000	Braganza, <i>s. Brazil</i> *.....	0 15 0 —	0 1 0 0 1 1/2	Oct. 1870	
50000	Capula, <i>s. Mexico</i> *.....	2 0 0 —	0 1 0 0 1 1/2	Fully pd.	
80000	Chontales, <i>s. Nicaragua</i> *.....	2 0 0 —	0 1 0 0 1 1/2	Mar. 1869	
50000	Colaba, <i>s. Minas Geraes, Brazil</i>	0 15 0 —	0 1 0 0 1 1/2	Nov. 1870	
50000	Eberhardt and Aurora, <i>s. Nevada</i> *.....	10 0 0 —	0 38 33 3/4	Fully pd.	
50000	Kelpee, <i>s. California</i> * (£1 shares).....	0 17 0 —	0 1 1/4 1 1/4	Nov. 1870	
50000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company*.....	5 0 0 —	0 1 0 0 1 1/2	Nov. 1868	
50000	Fortune Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia*.....	2 0 0 —	0 1 0 0 1 1/2	Fully pd.	
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, <i>s. New Granada</i> *.....	2 0 0 —	0 3/4 3/4 3/4	Fully pd.	
50000	General Brazilian, <i>s. (El shares)</i>	0 15 0 —	0 1 0 0 1 1/2	Oct. 1870	
50000	Guerrero, <i>s. Mexico</i> (total cap., 60,000 shares of £1).....	0 10 0 —	0 1 0 0 1 1/2	Aug. 1869	
50000	Imperial Ottoman, <i>s. Turkey</i> *.....	2 0 0 —	0 1 0 0 1 1/2	Fully pd.	
50000	Javali, <i>s. Nicaragua</i>	2 0 0 —	0 3/4 3/4 3/4	Jan. 1869	
7927	Lusitania (Portugal)* (£5 shares).....	2 0 0 —	0 3/4 3/4 3/4	Dec. 1868	
50000	Mineral Hill, <i>s. Nevada</i> *.....	10 0 0 —	0 17 18	Fully pd.	
50000	New Quebrada, <i>s. Venezuela</i> *.....	5 0 0 —	0 1 0 0 1 1/2	Fully pd.	
50000	New Rosario, <i>s. Mexico</i>	1 0 0 —	0 1 0 0 1 1/2	Fully pd.	
50000	Pacific, <i>s. Nevada and California</i> * (and reduced).....	7 0 0 —	0 2 3/4 3 3/4 3 1/2	Fully pd.	
50000	Potenza United, <i>s. Italy</i> *.....	3 0 0 —	0 1 0 0 1 1/2	Fully pd.	
50000	Pinto, <i>s. Nevada</i> * (£5 shares).....	1 10 0 —	0 6 6 1/4	June 1870	
50000	Rosa Grande, <i>s. Brazil</i> * (£1 shares).....	0 15 0 —	0 3/4 3/4 3/4	Sept. 1870	
50000	Sao Vicente, <i>Brazil</i> *.....	0 7 0 —	0 1 0 0 1 1/2	May 1871	
50000	Taquaril, <i>s. Brazil</i> * (£1 shares).....	0 17 0 —	0 3/4 3/4 3/4	June 1871	
50000	Thornhill Reef, <i>s. Australia</i> *.....	1 0 0 —	0 1 3/4 1 3/4 1 3/4	Fully pd.	
50000	Tollma, <i>s. s. New Granada</i> *.....	5 0 0 —	0 6 6 6 6	Fully pd.	
50000	Tuolumne, <i>s. California</i> *.....	2 0 0 —	0 2 1 3/4 2 1/4	Fully pd.	
5174	United Mexican, <i>s. Mexico</i> *.....	28 5 2 —	0 4 3 3/4 4 1/4	May 1868	
50000	Utah, <i>s. s. Utah</i> *.....	10 0 0 —	0 26 20 22	Fully pd.	
50000	Val Antenne, <i>s. Italy</i> *.....	1 12 6 —	0 1 0 0 1 1/2	Dec. 1869	
50000	Yorke Peninsula, <i>s. South Australia</i>	1 0 0 —	0 1 0 0 1 1/2	Fully pd.	
50000	Yudanamatina, <i>s. South Australia</i> *.....	3 0 0 —	0 1 0 0 1 1/2	Fully pd.	